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LEGISLATURE

Governor Hanly Delivers His Message.

Preparations Are Under Way For The Inaugural Ceremonies Next Monday.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—The legislature was in session long enough today to listen to Governor Hanly's message. The governor delivered it him-



GOVERNOR HANLY.

self. It contained over 20,000 words and was one of the longest state documents ever presented to an Indiana legislature.

It is not likely that the legislature will get down to more serious business until after Governor Marshall is inaugurated Monday. Many members are carrying around pockets full of bills, and it is likely the usual number of new laws will be proposed.

Inaugural Ceremonies.

Plans are now being completed for the inaugural ceremonies. The inauguration of Governor-elect Marshall will be a separate ceremony, conducted in the south corridor of the state house. The formality of a canvass of the vote and the official declaration of election, in sight of the law, is demanded to make the inauguration legal. Custom has decreed that the oath to the lieutenant governor shall be administered in the senate, where he is to reside. The inauguration of the governor is made the occasion of a more pretentious ceremony and held where the general public will have opportunity to see it.

The committees from the house and the senate to make the inaugural arrangements were appointed yesterday. The committeemen from the house are Charles F. Maas and Albert F. Zearing of Indianapolis, Gilbert A. Elliott of South Bend, and William S. Haggard of Lafayette. The committee named from the senate is composed of John T. Strange, Marion; John W. Orndorf, Jeffersonville; Frank M. Kistler, Logansport, and Evan B. Stotsenburg of New Albany. These committees met at the state house today.

The Democratic members are still so absorbed in the race for the senate that they will not do much until after that is settled.

Electors to Meet.

Governor-elect Thomas R. Marshall, Lieutenant Governor-elect Frank J. Hall and President-elect W. H. Taft all have an interest in some election formalities which will take place in the house of representatives in the state house on Monday. The presidential electors will meet in the house of representatives and formally cast their votes for W. H. Taft and James S. Sherman. The members of the house of representatives and the members of the senate in joint session will canvass the vote for governor and lieutenant governor and declare Thos. R. Marshall and Frank J. Hall officially elected.

The law with regard to the casting of the vote of the presidential electors stipulates it shall take place on the second Monday in January at the place where the legislature convenes and vote by ballot for president and vice president. After the ballot has been cast and the vote canvassed by the secretary of state the electors choose from their number one to act as delegate to the electoral college in Washington, D. C., carrying the official certification of Mr. Taft's election in Indiana.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—In his final message to the General Assembly, Governor Hanly said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives

Upon your assembling it becomes

the duty of the executive to submit to you "information touching the condition of the state, and to recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient."

In their majorities your respective bodies are not in political accord. This is a condition that not infrequently effectively prevents much desirable legislation. But the greater part of the business that will come before you will not be partisan in character, and should have consideration quite aside from politics. In every such case it becomes the duty of the majority and the minority to rise above differences and meet each other on the higher, broader plane of common citizenship and the public welfare.

This I shall sincerely endeavor to do in what I here present. The information submitted is the result of four years of close touch with the institutions and the affairs of the state and of painstaking effort, and is, I believe, expressed in accurate figures and reliable statements, while the measures recommended are suggested by the experience and observation incident to a full constitutional term in the executive office.

Finances. The financial condition of the state is exceptionally good. The revenues for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907, exclusive of transfer funds and including a balance in the treasury October 31, 1906, of \$507,654.60, aggregated \$4,599,333.58; the expenditures were \$3,701,705.97, leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907, of \$897,627.61. The revenues for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908, exclusive of transfer funds and including the balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1907, aggregated \$5,217,370.85; the expenditures were \$4,724,253.85, leaving a balance in the treasury September 30, 1908, of \$493,117.00. In this balance there was no advance payment nor were the revenues for the present year anticipated or impaired.

The revenues for the present fiscal year, exclusive of transfer funds and including the balance in the treasury September 30, 1908, will aggregate \$4,637,152.00. Appropriations heretofore made for this year and liable to be disbursed aggregate \$4,189,121.00, leaving an available balance for specific purposes of \$448,031.00. From this balance, however, must be deducted the probable expense of the present session of the General Assembly, \$120,000.00, leaving a net balance from the regular revenues of \$328,031.00, available for specific purposes for the present fiscal year.

The 3 cent sinking fund levy made last year will create a revenue during the present fiscal year, coming into the treasury in June, of \$260,000.00. If this fund be transferred to the general fund the net balance available for specific purposes for the present fiscal year will be \$588,031.00.

The revenues, based upon present levies and existing valuations, for the fiscal year 1910, exclusive of transfer funds, are conservatively estimated at \$3,927,888.00. The regular expenditures for 1910 are estimated at \$2,991,326.00, leaving a balance for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, available for specific purposes, of \$936,562.00. The 3 cent sinking fund levy made last year, coming into the treasury in December, 1909, and during the fiscal year 1910, will produce \$240,000.00. If this fund be transferred to the general fund the aggregate sum available for specific purposes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, is conservatively estimated at \$1,176,562.00. The revenues for the fiscal year 1911, exclusive of transfer funds based on present levies and valuations, are estimated at \$3,927,888. The regular expenses for the fiscal year 1911 are estimated at \$2,991,326.00, leaving a balance available for specific purposes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911, of \$936,562.00.

These estimates are believed to be conservative and reliable. The total funds, therefore, available for specific purposes, between now and September 30, 1911, if the sinking fund revenue coming into the treasury during the present calendar year is transferred to the general fund, will aggregate \$2,701,155. This sum measures the limit of specific appropriations for the term indicated if the revenues for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, are not to be impaired.

(Continued on Page Two, Column 1.)

Rewards Opponent's Boy.

Master George Garrard, the nine year old son of James Garrard, of Vincennes, will be a page in the house of representatives having received his appointment from Speaker Thomas M. Honan. This is the second time the little fellow has been page in the house and this time he will receive the sum of \$2 per day for each day of the session Sundays included.

Administered Oath.

The oath of office was administered to Speaker Thos. M. Honan by Supreme Judge O. H. Montgomery, of this city.

Sprenger's barber shop is the best

TRACTION TALK

Argument in Favor of Voting the Subsidy.

To the Editor:—

In the discussion relative to voting a subsidy for an interurban road between Seymour and Brownstown, the main question is: Do we want the road? Is it worth the money?

Could we realize how isolated the central and south-western part of Jackson county really is because of improper train service; could we grasp the importance of quick communication with this the very best and thriftiest people in southern Indiana; could we realize that one-third of the county, and that the wealthiest part of it, are forced to do their trading elsewhere because of this miserable train service; could we realize that thousands upon thousands of dollars are lost to Seymour annually because of these conditions; could we realize that these very people are willing and anxious to vote the tax upon themselves, to make a way to get to us, we certainly would NOT shut ourselves up in our shells and tell them that their trade is not wanted.

Our merchants have expended much energy, money and printer's ink trying to convince the farmers of Jackson county that they are the dearest people on earth, because they want to connect them all in telephonic communication with their stores—with a profit clause at both ends of the string.

Now, we find a large portion of the county knocking at our door, willing and anxious to put up their good money—almost two to one in our favor—that they may have better transportation facilities with this city, but some of our people can see nothing in it but the possibility of graft, although the enterprise has some of our cleanest and thriftiest men behind it. Meanwhile, the assaults on our city treasury are becoming bolder and more reckless day by day, and not a word of warning is sounded from any source.

I ask: Is this the part of wise men, charged with the promotion of the public welfare, or is it the part of the slothful, bent upon the ways of destruction?

What is it going to cost? Should this tax be voted it will cost the taxpayers of this city and township about \$36,000. This estimate excludes the uncollectible tax, which we are informed by the county treasurer, is about 15 per cent. of the whole amount charged on the tax duplicates. Brownstown township will raise about \$23,000 on the same basis, making the total subsidy about \$59,000. This is a little more than one-fourth of what it will require to build and equip the road.

The tax duplicates at the county auditor's office shows that there are 2,882 property tax payers in Jackson township, including the city of Seymour. The total valuation of the township and city for taxation is \$4,218,420. The proposed levy of one per cent. would raise a revenue of \$42,184, if all the taxes were collected. Estimating a loss of 15 per cent. the actual revenue will not exceed \$36,000. The property value of the city and township is really much more than the assessed value and it is a safe guess that this road will not cost the tax-payers more than one-half of one per cent. of their actual property value. It will certainly increase values one-half of one per cent. Lands and town property have increased in value twenty times that much since the interurban roads north and south were built, and neither touches such mines of wealth as the proposed road will reach. Land, town property, etc., are higher in Seymour since the interurbans were built than they ever were before.

The division of taxes, according to the assessed valuation of the several tax payers in this city and township, is as follows:

INDIVIDUAL TAX.

1347 people will pay about.....	\$ 2.50
523 people will pay about.....	5.00
355 people will pay about.....	10.00
149 people will pay about.....	15.00
98 people will pay about.....	20.00
93 people will pay about.....	25.00
61 people will pay about.....	30.00
48 people will pay about.....	35.00
65 people will pay about.....	40.00
16 people will pay about.....	45.00
18 people will pay about.....	50.00
11 people will pay about.....	55.00
13 people will pay about.....	60.00
15 people will pay about.....	65.00
6 people will pay about.....	70.00
5 people will pay about.....	75.00
10 people will pay about.....	80.00
3 people will pay about.....	85.00
5 people will pay about.....	90.00
4 people will pay about.....	95.00
9 people will pay about.....	100.00
3 people will pay about.....	110.00
6 people will pay about.....	120.00

2 people will pay about.....	130.00
3 people will pay about.....	150.00
2 people will pay about.....	160.00
1 person will pay about.....	170.00
2 people will pay about.....	180.00
2 people will pay about.....	190.00
2 people will pay about.....	200.00
2 people will pay about.....	225.00
3 people will pay about.....	250.00

CORPORATION TAX.

Railroads, etc., will pay.....	\$9,143.00
Local Corporations will pay.....	3,135.00
Seymour Banks will pay.....	2,669.30

Total\$15,947.00

The above table is taken from the tax duplicates and is approximately correct. By examining this information you will see that the proposed tax will not exceed \$2.50 each for almost one-half the taxpayers; and between 10 cents and \$10 each for 80 per cent. of the taxpayers. It will also be seen that only twenty-eight taxpayers, not including corporations, will pay more than \$100; and no individual taxpayer will pay more than \$250.

There can be no hardship on anyone in voting this tax. It does not represent more than one day's wages to the average laboring man; by no means more than one day's earnings to the average tradesman, and but an inconsiderable amount for the landlord, money lender and farmer.

The railroads, express companies and foreign corporations will be compelled to pay one-fourth of the tax. The foreign corporations, local corporations and banks will pay about \$16,000, which is more than 44 per cent. of the entire tax collected in this city and township by this measure.

We have heard a great deal about the benefits of this enterprise. No one has undertaken to deny that the road would be beneficial, but no inconsiderable number are holding to the belief that the road will be built without voting the subsidy and, therefore, we should not be hasty in voting this tax upon ourselves.

None of us are wise enough to see many years into the future, but it does not require a sage to discern the uncertainty of this enterprise, if left to private capital for construction and development. The line is short, and must depend very largely on passenger fares between Seymour and Brownstown for its support. This fare can not exceed 20 cents each way. It will require an expenditure of at least \$220,000 to build and equip the road. To pay the interest charge, operate and maintain the road, it will be necessary to carry anywhere from 250 to 350 passengers each day. The owners and managers of the interurban lines running into Seymour have never thought it possible to develop the business to that volume, and that is why they have been slow to undertake the project. If, however, the gentlemen behind the project can see their way clear to risk their private means on the venture, there is no sound reason why the taxpayers of Jackson and Brownstown townships should hesitate to give them the aid sought. The public benefit is unquestionable. It takes no risk. The private investor assumes a very great risk.

As to the influence this road will have on the commercial interests of Seymour, no one should be blind. The wealthiest part of Jackson county is practically isolated from Seymour because of the train service the B. & B. has seen fit to maintain during the past fifteen years. It is only at the last extremity that any one from the central and south-western part of the county will come here to trade. With this road in operation it seems reasonable that hundreds of people would trade in Seymour who are now going elsewhere, and the profits from this source will soon repay the citizens for the taxes levied.

It is published occasionally, with more or less arrogance, that these enterprises need Seymour a great deal more than Seymour needs them. Nothing is more illogical, prejudicial or damaging. Nothing can be gained by arraigning class against class, nor interest against interest. If this project will be a benefit to Seymour, Seymour should give it a helping hand. Every person, rich or poor, should get behind it and give it a start. Now is a very good time to dispense with the short-sighted, destructive policy that has held dominion here for a dozen years, and get into a more helpful and more progressive humor. All will be benefitted by doing so. Seymour has not been equal to her opportunities, because a large portion of her citizenship has long been zealous in their work of destruction. May we not entertain a hope that 1909 will mark the beginning of better things?

Seymour is indebted to her railroads for all that she is. But for them Rockford would doubtless have been the commercial center of this community. Indeed, the railroads have given life to every town in the county. Compare Ewing, Crothersville, Vallonia, Medora and

Freetown with Tampico, Clear Spring, Houston, Maumee and other towns without railroads—does it not seem that railroads are of some value?

If we vote this tax and the road is not built within one year it costs us nothing. If we vote it and the road is built, it will cost us \$36,000. We then have the road and its benefits. The benefits will begin at once; the investors will await their time for profits.

It is not likely that the road will be built at all unless the subsidy is voted. Defeat the measure now and it means a long delay at the very best.

C. S. MERCER.

Jan. 8, 1909.

Interurban Talk.

The Seymour and Brownstown Construction Company, while it shied at some of our questions and flattered badly on others, on the whole did very nicely. It made one point very clear. It would like "powerful well" to have those subsidies. Since there seems to have been two distinct companies known as the "Seymour and Brownstown Construction Company" and since their names are long and their frequent use, burdensome for the printer, for the sake of brevity, only, we shall refer to them in this article as old S. & B. Con., Co., and new S. & B. Con. Co., or old Con. and new Con.

New Con. says "that he is compelled to say that the gentleman (the writer) is not informed correctly on any of these subjects, consequently we want to get him right" also "as to what the original S. & B. Con. Co., offered in a prospectus we are unable to state." Now it does seem that here is one subject at least where the writer may furnish new Con. some accurate information. To do so we append old Con's prospectus, which is as follows:

PROSPECTUS. SEYMOUR AND BROWNSTOWN CONSTRUCTION CO.

(Incorporated Under Indiana Laws) CAPITAL STOCK, FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Divided Into One Hundred and Fifty Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each. All Shares Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

This Company is to do the preliminary work for the building of an Interurban or Traction Railway to connect Seymour and Brownstown, Indiana. This work is to consist of:

Securing the proper franchises from City and County.

Running surveys and making profiles of same.

Securing the required Rights of Way, and such other work as may be necessary.

At the proper time, this Company is to be sold to, or merged into a larger Corporation, for the purpose of building and operating this Railway.

Arrangements may be made for the payment of this subscription in instalments, in labor performed, and in materials necessary in its construction at market quotations.

United and energetic effort, and prompt action, should make it possible to complete the work of this organization in six months, and if so, every dollar here subscribed, should be worth five dollars in the operating Company.

We quote again: "The fact that the gentleman talks about five for one is a new one and further more if figures are what they were \$15,000 and \$32,000 do not make \$75,000." If new Con. will note carefully the wording of the last sentence in the prospectus of old Con. he may get some light on five for one. Will say too, that figures "are what they were" and by the \$25,000 or \$30,000 of Brownstown subsidy omitted new Con. will find my figures about correct, as were those of old Con.

Now new Con. disdains any knowledge of the prospectus. We are ready to admit that the document is sufficient proof that Mr. Jackson is not its author, but will he deny paying for printing it?

Now, let us consider what new Con. proposes. "The Seymour and Brownstown company has stated a number of times that they do not intend to have some other company build this road and have agreed and offered to put up a bond in any sum they will build, maintain and operate this electric line and employ home people to do it, and we would have it further understood that it is not a skin game to sell out and keep any or all of the money voted for our labors but every cent which comes back to this company after it is built, will be applied in the operating and maintenance of this railroad." If this means anything, it means what it says, that every cent of income from every source is to be applied to operating and maintaining the road. Nothing for their shareholders.

for dividends or interest purely a disinterested philanthropy. Tread gently. We may be entertaining angels unawares. With an audacious movement in the minors, we might be able to hear the rustling of wings. Every one who believes this will rise and remain standing.

We quote again, "If the gentleman expects modern civilization will pay back all the taxes and cease to improve the community he is badly mistaken."

We now quote from Rev. Jackson's article of January 2nd on this point, "Why should we give these people a subsidy." That is a mistaken idea. It might be classed as a loan or advance to help yourselves. A subsidy is simply a loan and nothing else, and will pay back to us and every one many times the supposed gift."

On this point, new Con., and the writer agree, as was shown by our figures, showing a net loss to the taxpayers of \$1400 per year in interest alone on this proposition.

We quote again: "It is easy to conclude that he (the writer) means what he says when he expresses himself, that if the interurbans would go out of town he would not for one moment regret it, and I believe he is honest in his statement." Now the facts are that the writer made no such statement as a careful reading of my article will show. This statement would indicate that all three of his R's had been neglected. We quote: "A few dollars paid to this railroad Co., and put out to our laboring men etc., etc."

It is wonderful how solicitous people become for the laboring man, for the general public etc., etc., for every one's interest except their own when a proposition of this kind is up.

Again Mr. Jackson says: "The tax levy is not beyond the statute limits. The gentleman can see this by going to the city building. We have no floating indebtedness and only a standing debt of \$42,500." To this we will say that the statute provides for no greater levy than \$1.25, advantage being taken of another provision which provides where something extraordinary occurs. An increase or additional amount may be levied, which has been done to construct a very unsatisfactory sewer. On Monday January 4th the indebtedness of the city was as follows: Bonded debt \$42,500. Bonds for automobile building to be issued \$3,700, bonds to be issued for sewer contract \$1,700, floating debt \$9,000 making a total of \$56,900. On this date the city treasurer had on hand in the general fund \$9,636.12. The floating debt of \$9,000 was ordered paid. The city is now without a dollar to meet any obligation between this date and July 1st 1909 and the Mayor was authorized to borrow \$10,000 for the city needs. This is direct from the city building. Mr. Jackson, who is right.

TAXPAYER.

An Explanation.

Fred Miller, formerly of Vallonia, but now of Seymour, well known to all of our citizens has been accused of writing the article that appeared in last evening's paper.

I would have it understood that I am for the road, am doing all I can because I believe it to be a fine thing for all concerned and give us what we have needed for many years, an outlet and inlet to the County seat of Jackson county.

I write this correction to let my friends know that I am for the road and will do all I can for it.

The gentleman who wrote the other article is Fred E. Miller and my name is Fred Miller, Seymour, Ind.

FRED MILLER.

Appointed Page.

Speaker Honan has appointed for the Speaker's and Chief Clerk's page Cullen B. Barnes, of this city. Master Cullen is the son of Attorney S. A. Barnes and is a bright boy and will prove an efficient page. The position gives him an opportunity to learn the ways of lawmaking and at the same time yields good pay for a boy.

The Nickelo

Will open tonight. The management of this theatre is endeavoring to give its patrons the very newest and best pictures obtainable. j9d

Pineapples, grapes and grape fruits at the Model grocery.

All kinds of fresh meats and fresh sausage at P. A. Nichter's. j9d

Ladies call at Mrs. E. M. Young's for manieuring. j91

Country hams and shoulders at Hoadley's.

Buy a Wa... The REPUBLICAN

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

(Continued from first page)

The sinking fund revenue for the present calendar year is not transferred to the general fund, the funds available for specific purposes between now and September 30, 1911, will aggregate \$2,201,155.00, and will measure the limit of specific appropriations unless the revenues for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, are anticipated and impaired.

On the 31st day of October, 1904, the close of the fiscal year last preceding the present administration, the treasury balance was \$60,601.93, but to obtain this balance advance payments from county treasurers had been called and received, and the revenues for 1905 anticipated in the sum of \$154,740.00. But for these advance payments there would have been no treasury balance, but a deficit of \$94,138.07. September 30, 1908, after four years of extensive construction of public buildings aggregating \$3,362,566.90, this deficit was recouped and an actual balance of \$493,117.00 accumulated without calling a single advance payment from any county treasurer or anticipating the revenues of this year a single dollar, and without increasing the total tax levy on account thereof the fraction of a mill.

To do this, however, the 3 cent sinking fund levy was transferred to the general fund for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. This was done without impairing our ability to meet the foreign bonded indebtedness of the state within six months after the privilege to pay accrues, and four years and a half before the debt matures.

Under the two preceding administrations a remarkable record was made in the payment of the public debt. Under the first \$2,216,000.00, under the second, \$3,003,000, an aggregate during the two administrations of \$5,224,000.00.

During the present administration \$407,000.00 have been paid on the principal of the state debt and the last dollar of the debt now payable cancelled. This leaves a total foreign bonded indebtedness of only \$800,000, none of which will be payable until January, 1910, and none of which will be due until 1915. This entire debt can be paid within six months from the date the privilege of payment obtains, from the sinking fund which will come into the treasury during the present calendar year and the first half of next year.

The institutional needs of the state, however, are so imperative and our duty to those whose care we have undertaken out of feelings of humanity and for the public good, is so clear and insistent that I am impressed with the belief that an act should be passed by you during the present session transferring the sinking fund to be derived from the 3-cent levy for the year 1908 and coming into the treasury in June and December of the present calendar year, to the general fund that it may become available for specific purposes. If this is done the sinking fund from the levy of the present year coming into the treasury during the calendar year 1910 will remain intact. This fund will aggregate \$510,000.00 and will enable the incoming administration to pay \$510,000 on the principal of the state debt within a year after the same becomes payable, and within six months thereafter the fund derived from the sinking fund levy will be sufficient to retire every dollar of the debt and leave the state absolutely unincumbered, except a nominal sum on account of certain university bonds which are really due to itself.

State Institutions.

The state institutions, taken as a whole, have been most efficiently administered. They have been kept out of politics absolutely. Character, ability and fitness alone have determined every appointment made either by the executive, by the several boards, or by the several superintendents. In the four years no recommendation has gone from the executive to the members of any board or to the superintendent of any institution for the appointment of any person. The executive has selected the boards and has charged them with the responsibility of selecting the superintendents and of supervising their respective institutions, and the superintendents have been left free to select their own subordinates. Responsibility for the several boards has devolved upon the executive, for the superintendent upon the boards, and for the immediate administration of the institutions upon the superintendents. Few changes in the superintendents have occurred during the administration. The State Prison, the Reformatory, the Women's Prison, the Boys' School, the School for Feeble-Minded Youth, the School for the Deaf, the School for the Blind, the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, the Southern Hospital for the Insane, the Central Hospital for the Insane and the Soldiers' Home have today the same superintendents they had at the beginning of the administration. The selection of the new superintendent for the Girls' School was due to the separation of that institution from the Women's Prison; while the change of superintendents at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home and at the Northern Hospital for the Insane was due to the death of the respective superintendents of those institutions. Both Dr. Rogers and Colonel Graham died within the year. Both were long in the service of the State and each had served it with credit and distinction. Their deaths were distinct losses to the common-

wealth. The highest compliment the present administration can pay to the three preceding administrations has been the fact that the superintendents of the several institutions appointed by them, have been retained in their respective positions, except in case of removal by death, throughout the life of the present administration, because of exceptional worth and superior ability.

The act of the late general assembly relative to the government and administration of the penal, correctional and benevolent institutions of the state and providing for bi-partisan boards of trustees has confirmed and established their non-partisan administration. The present system I believe to be the best found in any of the many states which I have visited and whose institutions I have inspected. It ought not to be departed from.

The funds appropriated for the maintenance of the Boys' School, the Girls' School and the Women's Prison have been greatly inadequate for each of the past two fiscal years. For the year ending September 30, 1907, I was compelled to pay out of the governor's emergency contingent fund for the maintenance of the Boys' School \$2,256.21, for the maintenance of the Girls' School \$3,388.87, and for the maintenance of the Women's Prison \$6,226.55, an aggregate expenditure out of this fund for maintenance of these three institutions of \$11,871.63.

For the year ending September 30, 1908, I was compelled to pay out of this fund an account of maintenance of the Boys' School \$2,743.73, for the Girls' School \$8,944.95 and for the Women's Prison \$3,539.22, an expenditure from this fund for the maintenance of these three institutions aggregating \$15,227.90. In addition to this appropriations were made at the special session of the general assembly in September on account of the maintenance of these same institutions, as follows: Boys' School \$7,000.00, Girls' School \$8,000.00 and Women's Prison \$1,000.00, an aggregate of \$16,000.00.

The deficit in the maintenance fund of the Girls' School for the last fiscal year was, therefore, \$16,944.95, in the maintenance fund of the Boys' School \$9,743.73 and in the maintenance fund of the Women's Prison \$4,539.22, an aggregate deficit in the maintenance fund of the three institutions of \$31,227.90.

It is the imperative duty of the state to provide a sufficient maintenance fund for those institutions. Appropriations made therefore should not be so deficient in amount as to compel the governor to invade the emergency contingent fund for the purpose of their maintenance. The governor's emergency contingent fund should be kept intact to meet such emergencies as may be occasioned to the buildings and equipment of the state institutions by fire or other accident, and for other emergency demands that may be made thereon. It is earnestly insisted that you make sufficient provision to feed the wards of the state for the next two fiscal years.

State Educational Institutions.

Long before any of us became in any degree responsible for policies of state, the people of Indiana, through their chosen representatives, entered upon the policy of higher education for her young men and women, through the establishment of the State Normal School, Purdue University and the State University. For that policy we are not responsible. It came to us already established, with millions of dollars devoted to its support. We have now reached a point in the development of all three of these institutions where we must decide either to abandon them or to give them such support in equipment and maintenance as will maintain their dignity and efficiency. The first alternative is not to be thought of. We cannot abandon them, nor can we reduce arbitrarily the number of students attending them, or close their doors to the multitude of young men and women who are seeking education in them. In 1888 Indiana University had an enrollment of 275; now, 2,051. Ten years ago Purdue University had an enrollment of 702; now, 1,805. Then she granted 158 degrees; last year, 328. This increased enrollment makes absolutely necessary increased room and equipment and increased maintenance. By devotion to right ideals, by sacrifices innumerable and by long and invaluable service they have earned the right to such support and maintenance as will preserve their prestige and insure their further efficiency. The equipment and buildings at the State University are greatly insufficient, and those at Purdue University are pitifully so. Provision for building and equipment for the engineering department at the latter institution is absolutely essential. But greater, if possible, then the lack of buildings and equipment, is the lack of funds to meet their current necessities. Indiana is far behind surrounding states in the per capita expenditure made for such institutions. She is at the bottom of a list which includes Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin and Ohio. The maintenance funds of the State University and Purdue University combined are less than the corresponding funds for Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa. The effect of our parsimony has been to deprive both universities of the services of the best and ablest men they have had. We lose these men to Harvard, Cornell, Virginia, Dartmouth, Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Cincinnati, the Naval Academy, California and Stanford. We ought not to allow any first rate man to go from either of these universities

on account of inability to pay him what his services are worth as valued by the management of the great institutions of other states. To let such men go for lack of compensation is to the discredit of the state and to the great misfortune of our young men and women who turn to these institutions for the higher education to which they are entitled by a policy long established and maintained. The reports of the board of trustees for each of these institutions is before the legislative institutional committee. I commend them to your most thoughtful consideration and earnestly recommend that provision be made for buildings and equipment at each of them to the limit of present resources and that the tax rate for the maintenance fund of all be increased, that of Indiana and Purdue by one-half and that of the State Normal School by one-third. This will add to the maintenance fund of each of the first two institutions \$83,000.00 annually, and to that of the State Normal \$41,000.00. This increase will not then be sufficient to maintain them as similar institutions are maintained in other states.

Village for Epileptics.

The village for epileptics, the establishment of which was authorized by the sixty-fourth general assembly, was formally opened for the admission of patients on August 19th, 1907, and at the end of the fiscal year five patients were present. Since its opening five buildings for patients have been erected, furnished and occupied, and 101 patients are now in the institution. The site for the village embraces 1,244 acres of rich agricultural land from which \$4,300.00 were turned into the state treasury during the last fiscal year. Drainage, fencing and additional buildings are greatly needed. Provision should be made for horses, wagons and other implements in order that the highest possible use be made of the services of such patients as are able to labor. The pressure for the admission of patients is extreme. I quote from the report of the trustees: "If the institution was now fully equipped for 1,250 patients, it could be immediately filled. Surely there cannot be a greater demand for state care for any class of unfortunate. The lot of the epileptic, unprovided for, in Indiana is a pitiable one. Since the establishment of this institution epileptics are excluded from some of the institutions to which they formerly had access, upon the ground that the state has made provision for them here. In answering the appeals of relatives we can only say that provision has not yet been made for them."

I commend the growing needs of the institution to your consideration in the hope that you will meet them as fully as available funds will justify.

Hospital for Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The sixty-fifth general assembly, by an act approved March 8, 1907, authorized the purchase of not less than 500 acres of land as site for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. After much investigation and the most thoughtful consideration the commission selected a site three miles east of Rockville, containing 504 acres of land, at a cost of \$24,000.00. Provision should be made for the beginning of this institution, and, if possible, the sum of \$250,000.00 appropriated therefor.

The ravages of tuberculosis are daily brought home to our people by the untimely death of friends and kin. I bespeak for the proposition to found and equip an institution for its prevention and cure, the serious consideration its great importance deserves.

New Penal Institution.

I submit for your consideration the propriety of an act authorizing the purchase of a site for the location of an additional penal institution, and the appointment of a commission to purchase the same, and make a report to the next general assembly of plans for the construction thereof and the probable cost of the same. In ten years the number of prisoners in the state prison has increased from 782 to 1192, an increase of 410 or 52.42 per cent. The number of prisoners in the State Reformatory has increased in ten years from 941 to 1250, an increase of 309, or 33%. The combined population of the two institutions has increased from 1723 to 2442, an increase of 719, or 41.72%. At this rate of increase both the prison and the reformatory will be, within ten years, utterly inadequate to care for the boys and men committed to them.

The inmates of the new institution on such a farm could produce all vegetables for their own consumption and could cultivate crops for the use of other state penal institutions and be employed in the manufacture of road material and the making of roads, and in this way become self-sustaining without their labor coming into competition with that of free men. I know of no greater business in which the state can engage than that of saving men and especially boys. With the perfect classification made possible by the new institution, thousands of dollars now wasted, and hundreds of boys and men now lost, could be saved.

Inheritance Tax Law.

I commend to your consideration the enactment of a law which shall provide for the taxation of the devolution or succession of property by devise or inheritance.

The income from an inheritance tax is necessarily irregular in volume, but \$150,000 to \$200,000 is a conservative estimate of the annual revenue such a law as that here recommended will

bring into the treasury of this state. Indiana has been slow to avail herself of this form of taxation. But the time has come when the necessities of the state require its early enactment. If enacted it will meet the approval of the people and will abundantly justify the wisdom and the foresight of those who support it. It should be drawn with care. It should not be imposed upon property inherited, either real or personal, but upon the succession or devolution thereof. Such a tax levied upon the transmission of the share a person receives from an estate, though progressive in character, has been uniformly upheld by the courts, the supreme court of the United States saying in a recent case (Magoon vs. Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, 170 U. S. 289):

"The right to take property by devise or descent is a creature of the law and not a natural right—a privilege, and therefore the authority which confers it may impose conditions upon it."

State Memorial at Vicksburg.

In many respects the Vicksburg campaign was the most important campaign of the Civil War. This fact is widely recognized, and many states in addition to regimental monuments and markers have and are appropriating substantial sums for the construction of state memorials. Pennsylvania has constructed a state memorial costing \$15,000, New York \$12,500, Minnesota \$23,000, Mississippi \$50,000, Illinois \$200,000, and Wisconsin has recently appropriated \$100,000. A beautiful and impressive memorial can be constructed and dedicated for \$50,000. A site therefor, centrally located and of commanding position, has been reserved by the national commission, and I certainly recommend that an appropriation of such sum be made by you. But three other states had more organizations in the siege of Vicksburg or in the campaign preceding it than Indiana. Her troops bore the brunt of the most hotly contested battle of the campaign and she should not be behind in the expression of her appreciation and gratitude.

Registration Law.

An unusual influx of persons of foreign birth during the last five years has raised the question in the minds of thoughtful men of the propriety of extending the time of their residence within the state before they shall be entitled to exercise the privilege of electors. I am doubtful as to the legality of any such legislation.

I do not believe the general assembly can add to or take from the qualifications of electors named in the constitution.

A registration law prepared with care to meet the constitutional objection raised to such registration legislation as has heretofore been enacted, would go far toward curbing the evil sought to be inhibited. I commend such a measure to your consideration.

Primary Election Law.

For four years I have watched with increasing interest the operation of primary election laws in the different states enacting them, and have become impressed with their practicability and their benefit. Such laws take the power of nomination of candidates for public office out of the hands of the few and put it into the hands of the many, where it belongs.

I recommend the enactment of a law that will provide for party nominations of all candidates for office, state, county, municipal and township, at primary elections and at public expense.

Uniform System of Accounting.

A uniform system of accounting in all public offices, state and county, will add greatly to the efficiency of the administration of fiscal affairs, and should be provided for by you before you adjourn.

Public Utilities Law.

I do not urge the enactment of a public utilities law, but if such a law is enacted it should be done by amending the present railroad commission law, extending the jurisdiction of the present commission to include public utilities, its authority in that behalf being carefully defined, and the machinery for its execution supplied.

Executive Mansion.

The state of Indiana has reached a position in population, in wealth and in greatness to justify an executive mansion. It would add to the dignity of the executive office and immeasurably to the comfort of the executive and his family and to the social enjoyment and privileges of the people.

It is not in keeping with the dignity of the office or of our people that a man elected to the high office of Governor should be compelled to become a seeker for a home in rented property. Many other states, with less wealth and population than ours, provide comfortable homes for their Governors during their official terms. An incoming Governor, for reasons of delicacy rising out of his personal interest, is deterred from making any recommendation for such a departure from existing conditions.

I can now urge an appropriation for this purpose without fear of being charged with selfish interest. I hope a sum of not less than \$75,000.00 will be provided by you either for the construction or the purchase of such a house, with grounds sufficient and of a character to insure its beauty and its dignity.

Cause of Crime and Dependency.

The enormous cost of the army of the criminal, defective and dependent

members of society is neither appreciated nor understood by those who do not give the subject special study and investigation. The regular appropriations asked by the authorities of the several hospitals for the insane for the net two years aggregate \$2,109,290. The specific appropriations asked for are \$776,530, making a total asked for, for two years, of \$2,885,820 on account of the insane alone.

Reduced to actual figures, alcohol's share in the burden to be laid upon the people of Indiana for the next two years on account of the insane is \$881,786; on account of poverty and pauperism, represented by township aid and county infirmity housing and maintenance, \$449,157; on account of crime, \$726,942, an aggregate of \$2,047,885. This does not include ministrations to the poor by private persons or organized charitable societies. Nor does it take into account the moral element involved.

To this extent the cause of crime, insanity and dependency is ascertained. The method of prevention is obvious—remove or minimize the cause. This you have the power to do. You know how to do it. Posterity will know that you know how, and if you leave to it this immeasurable burden unlesened, it will forever censure you.

It was this sense of responsibility to the generations yet to be, more than all else, that impelled me to seek the enactment of a law putting into the hands of the people of the respective counties of Indiana the power to inhibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This law was enacted but a few months since. It has been in effect less than sixty days. Three counties have already availed themselves of the power it conferred upon their people, and by majorities decisive and overwhelming, have banished the traffic from their confines. Elections have been ordered in quite one-fourth of the counties of the state. An enfranchised people at last have found opportunity to speak effectively upon this question, and it will be well for you to stop and think, long and seriously, before you disenfranchise them and turn loose again this hateful traffic among them. All experience admonishes of the danger that attends the disenfranchisement of a free people. Neither the individual nor the party who does it may expect continued power at their hands.

I do not claim for this law that it will entirely eliminate the evils to which I have adverted, but I do claim that it tends effectively and aggressively in that direction. The good that attends it will be accumulative. It will multiply with the years. A generation hence, if the law be sustained and the traffic limited to a half dozen counties in the state, from whence it can be finally driven entirely from its borders, its benefits will be told in the story of millions of dollars saved in the administration of the penal, reformatory, correctional and benevolent institutions of the state, to say nothing of the moral value of the men and women it will reclaim.

I am aware that there are some who have already celebrated this law's repeal, but I beg to remind all those who contemplate its repeal that it is the liveliest wire in the political machinery of this commonwealth, and is charged with enough electricity to electrocute the party that repeals it.

Respect for the Law.

For four years there has been unbroken peace in Indiana. The National Guard, except in camps of instruction, upon civic occasions, or in case of fire, explosion or accident, has been under arms but twice, and was then used as prevention rather than as cure. In four years no shot has been fired by any member of the guard, in anger, or to preserve the peace or maintain order.

Crime has decreased. This is especially true of homicide and of all other crimes involving physical violence. Respect for the law has deepened and sentiment for its enforcement increased.

Legislation, however, ought to be enacted giving the governor of the state greater authority and providing him better machinery for the enforcement of the law than he now has. Under the constitution he is charged with the faithful enforcement of the law, but under the law he cannot act effectively except through local officials. He has no authority to direct the action of any county sheriff or prosecuting attorney in any case. It is as unjust as it is idle to charge the executive with the enforcement of the law, and then leave him without effective means to discharge the duty imposed upon him.

Conclusion.

I close this message—probably my last official utterance—with malice toward no man. There are no foes that I desire to punish. I go out of office with an intensified love of the commonwealth and of its people. I have sought to serve them in all things unselfishly and courageously. Their welfare has been my chief concern. The recommendations I have made from time to time to successive general assemblies, I have believed to be in their interests. The battles I have waged, I have fought for them. I have made war on men only when they were inseparably involved with public questions. The mistakes I have made, and there may be many, I have made with sincere purpose and in the white heat of zeal for what I conceived to be in the interests of the people.

The chapter is about finished. I will close it soon altogether and submit it to the impartial judgment of my countrymen, conscious that in the end their vision will be clear and their judgment true. In most part I would not rewrite nor change it if I could. I am content to let it stand.

OUR LITTLE ALMANAC

Weather Forecast and Doings of the Sun and Moon.

Sun.	Moon.
Rises 7:24 Sets 4:50 Rises 6:44 p. m.	

Indiana—Partly cloudy; same Saturday, with possibly snow in north portion; slowly rising temperature.

AN EARLY CAUCUS

Senatorship Contest Will Be Over Early Next Week.

Indianapolis, Jan. 8.—While no date has been fixed, it was decided today that the Democrats shall hold their caucus early next week to nominate their candidate for the United States senate. Most of the candidates have expressed themselves as being willing to accept next Tuesday or Wednesday night as the time for settling the contest. "They can't hold it too early to suit me," said John E. Lamb, the Terre Haute entry, just before he departed for Lafayette to attend the Jackson club banquet. "The sooner the better for me," said Major G. V. Menzies, the First district candidate. Edward G. Hoffman of Fort Wayne, John W. Kern and the other candidates are said to be in favor of an early caucus. The race is becoming so fast and furious, and apparently so little is being accomplished, that the candidates and their lieutenants are willing to hold the finals the first of next week. It seemed certain today that the caucus will not be held later than Wednesday night.

Judge Joe Shea of Seymour, manager of B. F. Shively's campaign, said that Shively will win on the second ballot. He asserted that Shively will have nineteen votes on the first. While Shively is regarded as a strong and growing candidate, his opponents said that Judge Shea had overestimated his strength. Major Menzies and others who have been going over the field very carefully, declared today that no one has the fight won. Practically everyone here says that the senatorship is "up in the air." Hoffman, Major Menzies, Lamb and Slack, who have been counted out lately by the Kern and Shively boomers, seemed more confident than ever today. The outlook now is that neither Kern nor Shively can win until two or three candidates withdraw. And all of them assert that they have come here to stick until the last ballot. Ex-Congressman James M. Robinson of Fort Wayne, and other well-known Twelfth district leaders today joined the forces that are booming Hoffman. They assert that they are making headway and that their candidate has an excellent show of winning. A long fight will be of advantage to Hoffman, Lamb and Major Menzies. All of them believe that the field is liable to combine at any moment in their favor.

The indications are that there will be an open ballot which, it is admitted, will be to Kern's advantage. He is urging that the members vote in the open. National Committeeman Taggart said today that the fair way to settle the contest is for the members to vote openly so that the people can see how the election is accomplished. However, it was recalled by one of Major Menzies' lieutenants here today that four years ago when his name was proposed for the complimentary vote for the senate, and when he had a chance to defeat Kern for that honor in an open contest, that Taggart and William H. O'Brien of Lawrenceburg, who managed Kern's candidacy, were successful in having the members vote in secret. Kern received twenty votes and Menzies nineteen. The Menzies men said that the result would have been reversed if the open ballot had been taken. Menzies says that he is willing to abide by any method the caucus adopts.

It developed today that Slack is opposed to an open ballot. He believes that the members ought to vote secretly. He is looking up the record of other caucuses to see how the vote has been taken. It is believed that enough pressure will be brought to bear on those who are in favor of a secret ballot to get them to change their minds.

There was the usual amount of wire pulling among the candidates and their followers today, but the indications are that there are no changes in the situation. None of Kern's opponents are willing to concede that his vote will exceed twenty-five on the first ballot.

The youngest men in the general assembly are Senator Robert Emmett Proctor of Elkhart, representing Elkhart county, and Representative Emmet C. Mitchell of Washington, representing Clark and Washington counties. They are both Democrats and are both twenty-five years old. Senator Proctor, however, will be twenty-six before the session is at an end, for he will have a birthday Feb. 15. Both of them are lawyers.

Senator Proctor has the honor of being the first Democratic senator elected from his district since 1862.

Criminal Libel Charged.

New York, Jan. 8.—A grand jury indictment charging criminal libel has been filed against the Star Publishing company, which prints the New York American. The complaining witness was John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The complaint is based on a newspaper article connecting Mr. Rockefeller's name with the alleged practice of peonage in a stockade near Chicago. Mr. Rockefeller's individual complaints against Messrs. Carvalho, Merrill and Clark of the Star company are now pending.

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The Seymour Republican
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Quaint Dutch Cakes.
The children of Holland as well as their elders consume great quantities of what they call St. Nicholas cake. The French people do the greater part of their feasting and gift making at New Year's, but at Christmas, which is more essentially a day for children, they serve a delicious honey cake made after this fashion: Three-quarters of a pound of honey is heated with the same quantity of sugar. A half pound of sweet almonds and an ounce and a half of bitter almonds, both pounded to a paste; four ounces of candied lemon peel and the grated rind, an ounce of each of cloves and cinnamon and one-third of an ounce of soda are added. For flavoring the favorite rosewater is added to the amount of a half teacupful. Flour is kneaded in, about a pound and a quarter. When the mass is cold roll out, put cherries over the top and bake in a moderate oven.

Sewing Machine Hint.
If your machine needle becomes sticky, why not try rubbing the material to be sewed with a piece of laundry soap? It has the same effect

as an emery, or if there is danger of injuring the material to treat it in this way try stitching on a piece of waste cloth well soaped. If the material gathers when put in the machine, place a piece of brown paper under it. This prevents the needle from catching in the fine threads of the material. After the sewing is finished the paper is easily pulled away and leaves no trace. This is very good when sewing on voile or chiffon or any such light material.

Identity Not Established.
Port Huron, Jan. 8.—The identity of the person who was stabbed to death Tuesday evening in the little rural church at Rattle Run, near Columbus, in St. Clair county, and that of the murderer are still a mystery. But Rev. J. H. Carmichael, the pastor of the church, and Gideon Browning, who lived near the pastor at the neighboring town of Adair, are both missing from their homes, and it is regarded as a certainty that one of the two is the victim of the murder. Every effort is being made to apprehend the other in order to clear up the mystery

ECZEMA CURED

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 2, 1908. The Dr. Taylor Remedy Co.
Gentleman—We wish to certify that we have used the Dr. Taylor Remedy for Eczema. Our little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, aged nine years, was a sufferer from the horrible disease, and we got one bottle of Eczema Lotion one bottle of Blood Purifier, one box of Ointment, and one cake of Soap, and thank goodness, we only used half of it and she is completely cured. You are at liberty to publish our testimonial for the benefit of others. We remain, very truly yours,
MR. AND MRS. S. T. STEPHENS.
182 Peeler Street, Johnstown, Pa.
Send for free illustrated booklet.
W. F. PETER DRUG CO.,
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

INAUGURAL HAS BEEN DELAYED

Legislative Deadlock Causes Postponement.

FOR HOW LONG NO ONE KNOWS

When the Senate Refused to Participate in a Joint Session to Canvass the Vote Cast at the Recent Election a Situation Was Presented Which May Seriously Affect the Affairs of State—Perfunctory Sessions Being Held Today, but No Attempt Made to Transact Business.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.—With the two houses of the Forty-sixth general assembly in deadlock over canvassing the vote cast for state officers at the last election, there will be no inaugural here on Monday next, which is the day when all the state officers-elect would be inducted into office under ordinary circumstances. The house and senate organizations locked horns when the senate refused to participate in a joint session to canvass the vote until, being fully assured in advance relative to the plan of action to be followed by the Shurtleff Republicans in the house in the event that the Democrats attempt to file their governorship contest with the joint assembly.

How long the deadlock will continue is purely problematical. It may last only until early next week, or it may continue indefinitely. There is no opportunity for a change in the situation sooner than next Tuesday morning, however, because both representatives and senators left the capitol for their homes yesterday afternoon, intending to not return until after Sunday. In both the house and senate perfunctory sessions were held this morning, but there was no attempt in either to transact business.

Gardner Served Notice.

Senator Gardner served notice of the senate's determination to stay out of the joint session upon the Shurtleff Republicans and carried back the word that the Shurtleff organization would not pledge its action in the matter in advance. Senator Gardner informed the speaker fully as to the position that was to be taken by the senate organization in protecting the Republican governor-elect from Democratic assault. When Senator Gardner left the speaker's room the call to order of the house had been delayed forty minutes, but in that length of time Gardner had served notice that the senate would not be a party to the recount and that it would not participate in a joint session of the two houses until assured in advance that there would be no effort on the part of the Republicans in the house to aid the Democrats in securing a recount of the votes cast for Deneen and Adlai Stevenson.

What It Means.

The action of the senate means that all the state officers-elect must be inaugurated at the same time. This destroys the contemplated plan to inaugurate all the officers except Governor, leaving that official to be inaugurated after the contest is disposed of.

As there are but two changes in the personnel of the state officers, the ones who are re-elected will not be seriously inconvenienced by the delay, since under the constitution each holds his office until his successor is qualified. The two state officers-elect who are kept out of their seats are Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, successor to Judge Lawrence Y. Sherman, and Andrew J. Russell of Jacksonville, successor to John F. Smulski as state treasurer.

In view of the senate's refusal to meet the house in joint session to canvass the vote, the house held up indefinitely the senate joint resolution, which it had received a few minutes before, authorizing the appointment of a committee of six members, three from each house, to perfect plans for the inaugural "next Monday." When the senate joint resolution was reported to the house by Secretary Paddock, Speaker Shurtleff announced that it would lie upon the speaker's desk for a few minutes. At that time the senate had not acted upon the house resolution for a joint session. Later the resolution was taken up and disposed of.

It was just two o'clock in the afternoon, the house having adjourned more than two hours before that time, that the word was passed about the hotel releasing the members from further attendance upon the sessions this week, and there followed a hurried skirmish for grips and suitcases in order to catch the afternoon trains for home.

Close friends of Governor Deneen declared that a plot to unseat him by unfair methods had been discovered and frustrated and that the senators who declined to enter a joint session had taken the only absolutely safe way of preventing a move on the part of the belligerent Democratic legislators to rush a petition for a contest on the governorship into the session and at least secure the fixing of a date when the contest would be taken up as well as possibly securing the appointment of a committee to hear the contest.

DEMOCRATS GET TOGETHER

Governors and Governors Elect Assemble in Chicago Today.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—With the purpose of getting together leaders of the Democratic party to discuss the party's future the Iroquois club of this city welcomed five Democratic



JOHN A. JOHNSON.

governors and governors elect at its Jackson day celebration today.

Among the men who will assemble at the club's board at its annual banquet tonight are Governor Johnson of Minnesota and Governor Burke of North Dakota, who have been re-elected, and Governors elect Harmon of Ohio, Marshall of Indiana and Shallenberger of Nebraska.

ROUSING RECEPTION FOR "FIGHTING BOB"

Navy League to Pay Him Public Honors Tonight.

New York, Jan. 8.—In Carnegie hall tonight the Navy League of the United States will give a public military reception to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The event is in celebration of his recent recovery from illness. All



ADMIRAL EVANS.

military and naval men have been asked to appear in uniform, and members of patriotic societies are to wear their insignia. Military formality will be observed in the proceedings.

The famous guest on this occasion will make his debut as a lecturer. He has been induced by the league to tell publicly for the first time the story of the battleship cruise from Hampton Roads to San Francisco.

CLEVER LIGHTWEIGHTS READY

Murphy and Madden Waiting For Gong in New York Ring Tonight.

New York, Jan. 8.—Two of the best lightweight fighters of America will get together tonight in the ring of the National Athletic club in this city. Tommy Murphy, "the Pride of Harlem," is to face Frankie Madden, "the Bowery Boy," in a ten round bout.

Murphy's defeat of Charley Griffin, the Australian boxer, in Boston last week has sent his stock up a point or two. Madden has been making strenuous preparations for the scrap. He has championship ideas and will go after some of the best men in the country if he gets the decision over Murphy.

Conviction in Night Rider Cases.

Union City, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The verdict of the jury in the night rider case finds six men guilty of murder in the first degree, with mitigating circumstances. Bob Hoffman and Bud Morris were convicted of murder in the second degree.

BRIEF DISPATCHES

Secretary Root has signed arbitration treaties with Ecuador, Bolivia and Haiti.

President-elect Taft has taken counsel with Philander C. Knox, his secretary of state, on the subject of cabinet appointments.

The Security State bank of Brainerd, Minn., has closed its doors, its officers requesting the bank examiner to make an investigation.

The body of Mrs. Ira McCready, wife of a wealthy manufacturer of Chicago, who escaped the vigilance of her nurse at a private sanitarium, was found in the lake.

ARBITRARY AND LAWLESS ACT

This Is What Culbertson Calls Roosevelt's Action.

THE STEEL CORPORATION CASE

President's Action in Directing Attorney General Not to Prosecute the United States Steel Corporation Is Characterized by Senator Culbertson as "Another Arbitrary and Lawless Act of the Chief Magistrate"—House Hands Out an Intimation of its Regards for the President.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Characterizing the action of the president in directing the attorney-general not to prosecute the United States Steel Corporation for its absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company as "another arbitrary and lawless act of the chief magistrate," Senator Culbertson, of Texas, introduced a resolution in the senate instructing the committee on the judiciary to report at as early a day as practicable whether in the opinion of that committee the president was authorized to permit such absorption.

Mr. Culbertson, at considerable length, criticized the president and insisted that congress had the right to give directions to a head of an executive department under certain conditions.

Senator Hopkins declared that the Texas senator was not properly representing the president and said that Mr. Roosevelt had not approved the action of the steel corporation, but that he had merely "not felt it his duty to oppose such action."

Senator Foraker gave notice that he would speak on the Brownsville affair next Monday, when he said he would ask to make his bill for the relief of the soldiers of the 25th regiment the unfinished business of the senate.

An amendment was reported to the senate from the committee on finance providing for an increase of the salary of the president to \$100,000 and of the salary of the vice-president and the speaker of the house of representatives to \$20,000 each.

LAY IT ON THE TABLES.

This is Committee's Recommendation Regarding Objectionable Paragraph.

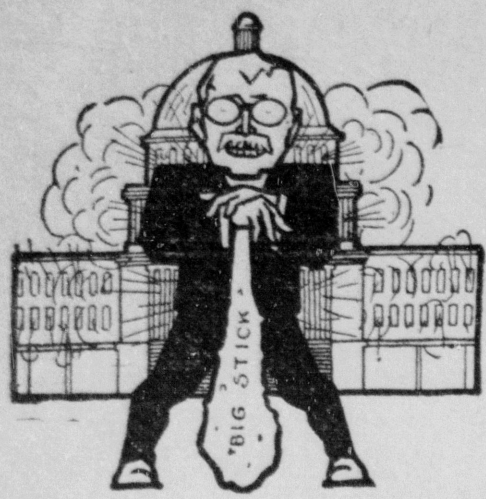
Washington, Jan. 8.—As disrespectful and unresponsive to the inquiry of the house, the Perkins committee, when it reported today recommended that President Roosevelt's secret service message of January 4 be laid on the table. A similar request was made for the tabling of that portion of the president's annual message relating to the secret service on the ground that it reflects upon the integrity of the members of the house. The unusual and extreme course advised by the committee—that of declining to consider any communication from any source which in the judgment of the house is not respectful—created a sensation when it was read.

The report of the committee included the paragraph of the president's annual message which refers to the secret service and suggests that the reason congress restricted its use was because members of congress themselves did not wish to be investigated. This was followed by an excerpt from the message of January 4 in response to the request made by the house for an explanation of the language used by the president which had been interpreted by the house as a reflection on the integrity of its membership. After setting forth the statement of the president that the house had failed to understand his message the report of the special committee said that the language itself will be judged according to the accepted interpretations of the English language.

That the house is charged only with its responsibility to the people and to preserve its own dignity asserted with great force. It was asserted that the language in question was unjustified and without basis of fact and that it constituted a breach of the privileges of the house. For that reason the special committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of that portion of the president's message which refers to the secret service and recommends that it, together with the subsequent message of the president in reply to the house for an explanation, be laid upon the table as being unresponsive and constituting an invasion of the privilege of the house by questioning the motives and intelligence of members.

John W. Gates's Benefactions.

Port Arthur, Tex., Jan. 8.—The city council has donated to John W. Gates, upon request, two plots of ground, upon one of which is to be erected a co-educational college to cost \$100,000. Upon the other will be constructed a hospital, both buildings being erected in memory of his mother, who died recently. The hospital will cost \$29,000.



Big Stick—Big Stick—whither goest thou?
“I’m going now to Congress, Sir—to raise an awful row.”

We do not fear the big stick. We are public satisfactors, not malefactors. No Ananias Club for us. We tell the truth, nothing but the truth. You can easily prove to your satisfaction that our

Raymond City Coal

is best, that our service can’t be surpassed. Our competitors are all beaten to a “frazzle.” Try us just once and see.

\$4.00 per ton.

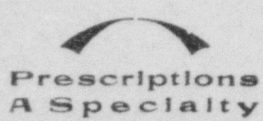
EBNER
Ice and Cold Storage Co.
BOTH PHONE NO. 4.

DR. B. F. YOUNT, VETERINARY

Has Located in Seymour at Hopewell's Brick Barn on Jeffersonville Avenue. Calls Answered Promptly.

Coal at \$2.70
PER TON.
Island City Pure Lump Coal, best in the state and as good as comes to Seymour, excepting none, at \$2.70 per ton delivered. You can leave your order at Dr. Sherwood's office or Telephone 499 or 331, or with me.
JAMES OWEN.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES



**GEORGE F. MEYER'S
DRUG STORE**

Resolutions—New Year 1909

Start to have your clothes made here by real tailors and save money and worry. Also come here for your cleaning, pressing and altering of ladies' and gentlemen's garments.

SCIARRA BROS.

Tailors by Trade. No. 4 S. Chestnut Street, Seymour, Ind. Phone No. 37

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

**Robert H. Hall
ARCHITECT**
725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

**T. M. JACKSON,
Jeweler & Optician**
104 W. SECOND ST.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5 00
Six Months.....2 50
Three Months.....1 25
One Month.....40
One Week.....20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

In another part of this paper is the message of Governor Hanly delivered to the legislature today. The message should be read by every citizen who desires to keep posted on the affairs of his state. It is well worth reading.

THE newspapers of this city have opened their columns to several articles that bear upon the special election next Tuesday at which time the voters of Jackson and Brownstown townships are to decide the question of a subsidy to aid in the construction of a traction line between Seymour and Brownstown. Some of these articles favor voting the subsidy and some do not. Read them thoughtfully and then think the subject over for yourself and vote according to your honest judgment next Tuesday. Every man should vote when any question is submitted to the people.

Mr. Schneider, huxter from Dudleytown, was transacting business here this morning.

Rheumatism

I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pains of this horrible disease. In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfect, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much dreaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system, and the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

**Dr. Shoop's
Rheumatic Remedy**
A. J. PELLANS.

Indianapolis and Louisville
Traction Company



In Effect Sept. 12, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 10:14 a. m., 1:14, 4:14 and 9:14 p. m.

THE DIXIE LIMITEDS leave Seymour southbound for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:09 a. m., 12:09, 4:09 and 8:09 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour SOUTH BOUND for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, (8:54) (For Scottsburg,) 9:54, 10:54 a. m., 12:54, 2:54, 4:54, 5:54, 7:54 (For Scottsburg,) 8:54 and (11:00 p. m. (For Scottsburg.)

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. & S. Traction Co., for Indianapolis and intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

SEYMOUR TERMINAL—On Second St., between Indpls. Ave. & Ewing Sts.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.			
	No. 4	No. 6	
Lv Seymour	7:45 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	
Lv Bedford	9:05 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	
Lv Odon	10:13 a.m.	7:28 p.m.	
Lv Elora	10:24 a.m.	7:39 p.m.	
Lv Beehunter	10:38 a.m.	7:51 p.m.	
Lv Linton	10:53 a.m.	8:12 p.m.	
Lv Jasonville	11:19 a.m.	8:39 p.m.	
Ar Terre Haute	12:15 a.m.	9:35 p.m.	
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p.m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p.m.			
South Bound.			
	No. 1	No. 3	
Lv Terre Haute	6:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	
Lv Jasonville	7:27 a.m.	1:27 p.m.	
Lv Linton	7:52 a.m.	1:52 p.m.	
Lv Beehunter	8:07 a.m.	2:07 p.m.	
Lv Elora	8:21 a.m.	2:21 p.m.	
Lv Odon	8:31 a.m.	2:31 p.m.	
Lv Bedford	9:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.	
Ar Seymour	11:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p.m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p.m.			
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or			
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.			

Telephone Bulletin.

On July 7, 1908, The Seymour Telephone Company sent out a circular letter in which they had the following clause, "We offer First-Class Central Energy service at \$3.00 a year less than the Old Company's price, under a franchise that guards against a raise in rates and prevents over-capitalization." In yesterday's daily paper the Press Committee made the statement that the New Company made it possible for the first time in the history of Jackson county for every farmer to get telephone connection with Seymour, that too at a uniform, fixed, low rate on demand, and without entering into a written contract. It may be that they would rather not have a contract.

The New Company's franchise in no clause, paragraph or article limits the company to any fixed rate. In the old franchise that the New Company bought the farmers could get telephone connection with Seymour at fifty cents per year, but this franchise was amended to read, that when the New Company saw that their earnings were not sufficient, they could raise their rates to what THEY SAW FIT.

The Old Company has five telephones connected on its system for each telephone on the New Company's system outside of Seymour.

The New Company has not connected their subscribers with a single town or neighborhood that the patrons of the Old Company have not been able to reach during the past several years, but has deprived their patrons of free connections with the following places: Brownstown, Medora, Vallonia, Jonesville, Hayden, Tampico, Uniontown, Clearspring, Kurtz, Houston, Maumee, Crothersville and Dudleytown. And they are charging their patrons, under their so called restricted franchise, more per month for this limited service than the Old Company had been charging a large portion of their subscribers, under their open franchise, previous to January 1, 1908.

The Old Telephone Company has more patrons and friends today than they had at the beginning of the present telephone controversy.

SEYMOUR HOME TELEPHONE CO.

(The above is paid matter.)

Pineapples, grapes and grape fruits at the Model grocery.

Building Progress.

Most of the new residences that were going up here in the fall have been completed and almost everyone of them is occupied. The others will be occupied as soon as completed. There will be a little less building now for the next few weeks because of winter weather, but the building boom will take on new life in the spring. It is likely that there will be a demand for several new residences in the early spring for Seymour is going forward.

Ladies can get their gray hair colored at Mrs. E. M. Young's "Beauty Parlors." j9d

Poultry Show.

The Crothersville poultry show is now in session. There are a finer lot of birds here this year than last and more of them. This is the second show held here and interest has increased in the fancy poultry. The average scoring of the birds were higher than heretofore showing that the stock has improved as well as the care taken being better.—Crothersville Herald.

Sealship oysters at the Model. j9d

DIED.

BROWN:—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, wife of the late W. S. Brown, died at her home near Hayden, January 7, 1909. She leaves five children, namely, Mrs. Mort Downs, Mrs. Charles Beatty, and Mrs. Orph Beatty, all of the Hayden neighborhood, and two sons, Will and George, who reside in Oregon.

Funeral from the M. E. church at Hayden, Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 p. m.

Boiling beef and shoulder bones 5 cents per lb. at P. A. Nichter's j9d

Goes to Martinsville.

Rev. Wilson Whitney, who recently resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Bedford after six years successful work, has accepted a call to the Baptist church at Martinsville and will begin work there at once.

Cooking Ware Free.

Go to Hunters and look at the fine cooking ware given free with every \$1.00 and \$2.00 cash purchase. d4-1f

Wood For Sale.

Stanfield & Carlson Hardware Co. New phone No. 135 and 537 j9d

The American Alarm clock for all men who have to get up in time and live on time. Sold by J. G. Laupus, Jeweler. j13d&w.

Fresh salted peanuts at the Bee Hive.
Want Ads. get results. Try one.

Reducing Church Debt.

The members of the A. M. E. church are renewing their efforts and are now making plans looking toward the entire wiping out of the debt that has been left hanging over their church. When the church was built some ten years ago there was a debt left of about \$1,600. This had been reduced to \$400 up to about two years ago. Within the past two years \$104 more has been paid and the debt reduced to \$296. All this has been done and the interest, the pastor's salary and the other running expenses of the church kept up meanwhile.

Rev. Jewell, the present pastor of the church, is very active in formulating and executing plans for handling the finances of the church. The men of the church have organized themselves into a club known as the Success Club and the woman have organized the "Willing Workers." The ultimate purpose of these clubs is the liquidation of the church debt and the placing of the church on a strong foundation financially. Rev. Jewell is giving the membership of the church great encouragement in their efforts to raise the debt and dedicate the church which has never yet been formally dedicated. The people are willing to do and with the proper encouragement will probably succeed in accomplishing their purpose.

Nickelo Reopens Tonight.

The "Nickelo" formerly owned and operated by David M. Stewart, of Shelbyville, has been sold to a Mr. Rhodes of that city. He has already had what repairs and improvements were necessary completed and will reopen this amusement place tonight. The proprietor was accompanied here by Fred Lange, of Shelbyville, who will assist in conducting the business. Miss Alice Marshall will preside at the piano and Miss Bessie Chapman will sing. John Bartlett of this city will have charge of the moving picture machine. There will be a change of program every night and the new management will endeavor to please the public at all times.

Piano Sale

A banner event of the week was the sale of a \$750 Chickering grand piano to Mr. Fred Able, the drygoods merchant. This sale was made by Messrs. Wiethoff & Kernan, proprietors of Harmony Hall, the music store. The sale of a piano of such exceptional merit shows a marked growth in musical taste and Messrs. Wiethoff & Kernan should be complimented on this as one of their initial sales as it shows a class becoming to the largest eastern concerns.

First M. E. Church.

Yesterday was a good day in the special meetings. The Evangelist preached with great power last night on "Jesus As a Refuge for Sinners." The deaconess sang very effectively. One Professed Christ. Subjects for Sunday morning "Hindrances to Revivals." Evening, "The Judgment." Services each day at 2:30, 7:00 and 7:30 o'clock. You cannot afford to miss these services. Come and bring a friend.

Patient Doing Well.

A surgical operation for appendicitis was performed on Nancy St. John, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. St. John, at the City Hospital Thursday by Dr. Cook of Indianapolis, assisted by Dr. Graessle and Dr. Lucky, of this city. The operation was successful and the patient is getting along very nicely.

Headley's Specials.

1 lb. shelled almonds.....40c
6 lb. loose rolled oats.....25c
3 lb. California peaches.....25c
2 lb. California apricots.....25c
2 packages Non Such mince meat.....15c
1 bushel potatoes.....90c

Hearing Tomorrow.

The injunction suit involving the telephone controversy at Brownstown was set for hearing here today, but was postponed until tomorrow.

Creating A Sensation All Over the Country Root Juice is Making Many Remarkable Cures.

Quite a sensation is being created in many cities of the country by the remarkable Root Juice discovery. The great remedy is making many remarkable cures in every direction. Many local testimonials were published in this paper until it became useless, as so many people of this city were cured by it. It has certainly proved a wonderful remedy for the stomach, liver kidneys and blood. Many who suffered for years with indigestion, rheumatism and kidney complaints, after taking a few bottles of the wonderful health-giving Juice have been restored to perfect health. It is also proving to be a wonderful nerve feeding, strengthening tonic for weak, nervous people. It is sold for \$1 a bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50. They will tell you all about it at W. F. Peters drug store.

S.S.S. NATURE'S CURE FOR BLOOD POISON

S. S. S. is known as Nature's Cure for Contagious Blood Poison because it is prepared entirely from the blood purifying and healing extracts of roots, herbs and barks taken directly from the natural forests of the land. It does not contain the least particle of strong mineral ingredients, and is so prepared as to aid in the upbuilding of every portion of the system, while driving Contagious Blood Poison from the blood. No unpleasant effects ever follow the use of S. S. S., such as stomach troubles, dyspepsia, mercurial rheumatism, etc., as is so often the case where other medicines are used. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and gently but surely, drives out every trace of the disease, cleanses and purifies the circulation, and by its fine vegetable tonic effects, assists the system to rapidly overcome the ravages of the disease, and regain its natural healthful condition. S. S. S. does not cover up or hide the symptoms for awhile, to break out later, but so thoroughly does it remove the cause that no signs of the trouble ever return. S. S. S., Nature's cure, is the surest and safest remedy for Contagious Blood Poison. Home Treatment Book with valuable suggestions and information, and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

To Trade

For Property in Seymour

A highly improved 160 acre farm with fine fruit, six miles from Seymour.

A good 120 acre farm, two miles south-east of Vienna, in Scott county. A rare bargain.

WANTED:—A good small tract within a few miles of Seymour, to trade for a well improved corn and hay farm of 114 acres, 2½ miles south of Bedford.

Also have a very fine farm of 100 acres in Grant county to trade for a stock farm in Jackson or surrounding counties.

I have cash buyers for some good farms both large and small. Write me what you have, with a full description of same.

Arthur H. DeGolyer

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Two Years for \$1.25

A complete history of TWO history making years. Every detail of every important event in the country and throughout the world. The entire proceedings of Congress at several extra and regular sessions. TWO FULL YEARS of our new National and State Administration. The verdict of the people at the elections of 1910. ALL THE NEWS OF ALL THE EARTH.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE OF THE

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Two big papers every week. Eight or more pages each Tuesday and Friday. THE BEST NEWSPAPER in the United States. Pre-eminent as a journal for THE HOME. Unrivalled as an exponent of the principles of the REPUBLICAN party. Always bright, always clean, always able, always newsy, always RELIABLE.

Two Yearly Subscriptions \$1.25

Send \$1.25 TO-DAY for your own subscription TWO YEARS. Or, if you prefer, you may send \$1.25 and the name of one of your neighbors and this great SEMI-WEEKLY paper will be mailed ONE-YEAR to both of you. Single YEARLY subscriptions ONE DOLLAR, and the Paper is worth the Money.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE

THE GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. H. I. SHERWOOD Chronic Specialist

Here are a few of the many cases whom he has cured in Seymour. Samuel Franklin, Fletcher Nicholson and Leroy Sage had bad piles. Frank Stradley and Jason Lacy were badly ruptured.

Seymour, Ind., Dec. 8, 1908.

In February of this year I commenced with severe hemorrhage from bladder. Leading physicians and surgeons pronounced it cancer of the bladder. I got no better under their treatment. In October I commenced treatment with Dr. Sherwood. In six weeks I gained 12 pounds and am well of my trouble.

PHI. RHAMER.

Dr. Sherwood cures Blood Poison, Nervous Disease, Stomach Troubles, Catarrh, Gout, and all forms of Chronic Disease including Female Complaints. Consultation and examination free.

Office, 10½ North Chestnut Street, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

THE HUB

THE HUB

Overcoat SPECIALS

We are prepared to offer some very interesting prices on our line of HIGH CLASS OVERCOATS. You can save money by buying now. Will be pleased to show them to interested parties.

Better see them.

The HUB

The House of Values

THE HUB

THE HUB

PERSONAL.

W. P. Masters was in Louisville Thursday on business.

Alex Greger was here from Brownstown Thursday evening.

Dr. Yost was here from Vallonia a short time this morning.

J. L. Beldon was here from Crothersville Thursday evening.

Robert Craig, of West Reddington, was here Friday afternoon.

Captian Ralph Applewhite was here from Brownstown Thursday evening.

Nicholas Kelsch, of Jennings county was here this afternoon on business.

Oscar Brooke was here from Brownstown this morning on business.

Mrs. A. C. Kennard, of W. Seventh street, is spending the day in Columbus.

Mrs. C. S. Milburn went to Columbus this morning to spend the days with friends.

Charles Nolting made a business trip west this morning in the interest of the John C. Groub Company.

Sherman Hall, ex-trustee of Vernon township, was here from Crothersville a short time this morning on business.

William A. Miller made a trip to Pleasant Grove and Brownstown Thursday and returned home in the evening.

Mrs. Timothy Conner and little son, of Greenwood, spent Thursday in this city the guests of Mrs. William Hyland and family.

Mrs. Lynn Falkconer and Mrs. Groub were passengers to Louisville this afternoon. They will return home on a late car tonight.

Miss Pearl Mitchell returned to Hometown Wednesday morning after a visit of several days here with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bobb.

August Smith left this morning for his home at Pomeroy, O., after a visit of several days here with his brother-in-law, C. R. Hoffman and family, of W. Tipton street.

M. A. Surface, formerly of Greenwood and an auctioneer of more than local note has located at West Reddington and gets his mail on Rural Route No. 1 out of Seymour. He was in Seymour today and made the REPUBLICAN a pleasant business call.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Shannon have their new residence in Glenlawn up ready for the plasterers. They expect to move to the same as soon as it is completed. Mr. Shannon is a painter by trade and it will be much more convenient for them to reside nearer the city.

Mrs. F. Lett was here a short time this morning en route to Indianapolis from attending the funeral of her mother and visiting relatives at Paris Crossing. She hoped to find her husband improved when she reached Indianapolis today. He has now been at Indianapolis for some time and has shown some improvement.

Nothing Reserved.

During Dehlers extensive remodeling sale, everything goes at greatly reduced prices.

NEW CHAFING DISH.

That Will Delight the Heart of the College Girl.

Mission furniture because of its rich, dark color and simple lines is readily adaptable to surroundings in which, were other furniture to be selected, a most careful choice, involving possibly great expense, would have to be exercised.

In addition to the ease with which it may be harmonized with interior decorations, mission furniture possesses the added attractiveness of inexpensiveness. Many articles in mission style may be purchased for one-third the cost in mahogany. Besides this, they are more in keeping with the less pretentious decorations and far more durable than the costlier furniture, with its high polish and fragile parts.

While the mission style of furniture takes its origin from an era of years ago in Spanish history, it need not be inferred that the modern conveniences are lacking. Here is where the twentieth century designer of furniture, ever on the alert for the innovations which make life less burdensome by conducting to comfort and convenience, has taken a part in the creation of the up to date furnishings for the home.

A wist here and a turn there, and, presto, we have the latest furniture adaptable to all needs combined with the artistic.

There is, too, a demand for plain, unadorned articles of household use. The mission chafing dish here pictured is an especially good model. Made of the finest nickel or silver, with ebony handles and base, absolutely plain and easy to keep clean to the sparkling point, it is admired by all good housekeepers.

The college girl will appreciate this bit of plain silver, for nearly every college girl owns a chafing dish, and not one of them enjoys cleaning an ornate piece of silver where they are obliged to rub and scrub with old toothbrushes in order to get into the crevices of the design.

One girl's cry is echoed by all, "Give me a plain piece of silver that I can polish with a chamols and not get my hands all messed up with silver polish."

We do "Printing That releases."

SENT HOME TO DIE

Wm. Brown Weighed Only Sixty-Eight Pounds. Had Severe Pulmonary Trouble Says Vinol Saved His Life.

"For years I contracted a severe lung trouble. Doctors in Fexton Hospital, Utica, gave me up—said no hope. I continued to fail until I only weighed 68 pounds. They sent me home from the hospital saying they could do nothing for me. Later I saw Vinol advertised, and immediately began taking it. I improved after the first bottle, so continued its use for three months. Today I weigh 157 pounds and am well and healthy. I really believe Vinol saved my life." Wm. J. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.

The reason why Vinol is superior to other reconstructive medicines is because it is made up of the two most famous tonics in the world, viz—the medicinal elements of cod liver oil and iron, combined in such a way that it does not taste of oil and is quickly assimilated by the weakest stomach. It is therefore a remarkable body builder and strength creator in pulmonary cases and for feeble old people, delicate children, weak, run-down persons and for chronic coughs and colds.

Try it. If it does no good your money will be returned on demand. That's your guarantee and a show of our faith. For sale at W. F. Peters drug store.

Sealsht oysters at the Model. j9d

First Run on a Bank.

The first run of which we have any account in the history of banking occurred in the year 1667. At that date the bankers of England were the goldsmiths, who had a short time before begun to add banking to their ordinary business and had become very numerous and influential. In 1669 the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames, blew up the fort at Sheerness, set fire to Chatham and burned some ships of the line. This created the greatest consternation in London, especially among those who had entrusted their money to the bankers, for it was known that the latter had advanced large sums to the king for public purposes, and it was rumored that now the king would not be able to pay the money. To quell the panic a royal proclamation was issued to the effect that payments by the exchequer to the bankers would be made, as usual. In 1671 there was another run on the London banks, when Charles II. shut up the exchequer and refused to pay the bankers either principal or interest of the money which they had advanced. On this occasion many of the banks and their customers were ruined.

Sim Watkins who has been traveling out of Seymour several years was here last evening. He and Mrs. Watkins have been in Louisville the last seven weeks visiting relatives. Their stay there has been lengthened by the sickness of his father. Mrs. Watkins expects to return here Sunday.

New Lynn barber shop, Elmer Johnson proprietor, assisted by Cleveland Stewart. j9d

Will Densford was here from Crothersville, this morning.

Three bars Buttermilk soap, 10 cents at the Bee Hive.

Seymour Dry Goods Co.

104 S. Chestnut St.

Great Clearance Prices in our Ready-to-wear Department.

Cloaks, all New Goods at 33½ per cent. or one-third off the price.

All Tailored Suits and Furs at one-half price.

Come at once and get the best selection.

Claypool & Fry,

SUCCESSORS TO L. F. MILLER & CO.

Sues Railroad.

Harvey S. Smith has filed suit in the Knox circuit court against the B. & O. S-W. Railway Co. for \$20,000 damage for personal injuries received when he was struck on a railway crossing in February 1907. Smith claims to have stopped his wagon to look and listen for a train and hearing no train or signal stared across the track when he was struck by a passenger train running at a speed of seventy-five miles per hour.

Operation Successful.

A message from Cincinnati states that an operation performed at the Jewess hospital this morning on Miss Lydia Harlow was entirely successful and she rallied well.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 25c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A NEW YEAR GIFT

8 acre truck farm, new four room house and barn, edge of town, \$2400. 5 acre truck farm, house and barn and good orchard, near town, \$1450. I also have a number of farms from 80 to 500 acres at investment prices. E. C. Bollinger, Agt. Phones 158 Hancock Building.

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit INSURANCE Real Estate, Rental Agency Prompt Attention to All Business

Shoe Repairer

P. COLABUONO, Ladies' and Gents' Shoemaker. Boot and shoe repairing while you wait. Fine work given special attention. 129 S. Chestnut St., Sprenger Bldg.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to THE SEYMOUR TAILORS And have them put in first class wearing condition. NORTH CHESTNUT STREET Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher, Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

LEWIS & SWAILS

LAWYERS SEYMOUR, INDIANA

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY

IN THE Queen Insurance Co. Assets \$6,844,559.94 GEO. SCHAEFER, Agent. 1st Nat. Bank Building.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED Arthur F. French SEYMOUR, IND. Drop a Postal and I Will Call.

ELMER E. DUNLAP,

ARCHITECT 824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office, Columbus

For Sale

\$2000.00 this residence, 8 rooms, gas, lot 50x150, well, cistern

\$1700.00 good home, 5 rooms, lot 100x150 well, large barn

\$2000.00 elegant home, 6 rooms, well, concrete walks, lot 50x150

\$1650.00 fine home, concrete walks, 4 rooms, good condition

\$1200.00 new residence, 5 rooms

\$1500.00 lot 57x157 good location

\$1250.00 good home, lot 50x150

\$1650.00 residence, concrete walks, 8 rooms, bargain,

\$1200.00 6 room, residence, lot 59x150

\$800.00 4 room residence

GEO. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate and
General Insurance

First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



MONEY Has No VALUE compared to perfect teeth—the necessity for perfect masitation cannot be over-estimated. We make a specialty of putting teeth in perfect condition, and where they have to be extracted we remove them by a scientific painless method.

Dr. B. S. Shinness.

KINDIG ARCHITECT

Get Plans and Specifications for your new house. 518 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR

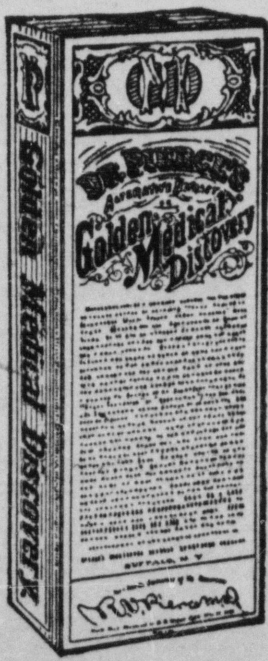
Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people look good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach. A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of unknown composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Fine building lot, corner of Pine and Seventh. j9d

WANTED—Good reliable girl for general housework. Apply 505 W. Fourth street. dtf

FOR SALE—Goose and duck feathers. Hadley Poultry Co. d17watfd.

FOR RENT—5 room cottage with well cistern, cellar and barn. Last house on West Third street. Inquire 207 E. Second street. dtf

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen to travel for the Collier company. Call at Lewis boarding house. W. M. Hedrick. j2dtf

WANTED.—100 wood cutters at John Baker's farm, 4½ miles east of Seymour, edge of Jennings county. Apply at 527 W. Second street between six and seven o'clock evenings. R. HARRY MILLER. dt

Weather Indications.

Partly cloudy with snow flurries extreme north portion tonight or Saturday, colder north portion tonight.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
January 8, 1909,	28	14

The American Alarm clock, a reliable time keeper that won't let you over sleep. For sale by J. G. Laupus, Jeweler. j13d&w.

Knights Coming.

The Knights of Pythias will hold their district meeting in Seymour Jan. 13, 1909. An excellent program has been arranged. Several of our Knights will be in attendance—Crothersville Herald.

Weddle Resigns.

L. N. Weddle has resigned as Chief of Police of the city of Mitchell and Mayor Brown has given Jim Jones the oath of office and he now wears the star and carries the big stick.—Mitchell Tribune.

Great Sensation.

Dehler's remodeling sale presents the greatest money saving opportunity that has ever been offered to the buying public of Seymour. Commences Saturday, Jan. 9th 1909.

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, - - - INDIANA.

Mrs. Taft is said to be a good cook. Her husband looks it.

They say Horace was a wine agent. That shouldn't dim his splendor. Think of Harry Lehr.

Ex-Banker Morse's respect for the banking laws, if not his love for them, has visibly increased.

They are trying to undermine our faith in Paul Revere. Nevertheless, we shall continue to revere.

Prof. Metchnikoff, who says it is easy to live 150 years, does not, of course, take into consideration the price in dollars and cents.

On examination the surgeons probably will find that the bumptious president of Venezuela is suffering from some Castro-nomical ailment.

Assurances by an aeroplane inventor that his machine will fly like a bird fall to specify whether he refers to birds of the eagle or the ostrich type.

The latest estimate of Andrew Carnegie's income puts it at \$1,000,000 a month. If this is correct dying poor is going to be a terrific job for Andrew.

"Yim" Hill pays \$500,000 to prevent an adjoining building from shutting the sunlight out of his home. Maybe his industrial prophecies will not be so dark hereafter.

Mr. Archbold sadly says that he once disposed of a lot of his Standard Oil certificates at 75 cents on the dollar. He should have had the sagacity to pawn his watch.

If John D. Rockefeller is to supersede the other John D. as the active head of Standard Oil it may be on the theory that a poor memory is preferable to a letter file.

The Gatun dam on the Panama Canal has been damaged by floods. As the years drag along it becomes more and more apparent that it was not a child's job which the French abandoned.

One of the lecturers alleges that woman in prehistoric times was man's intellectual superior. Perhaps he bases his claim upon the supposition that woman did not in those days wear a "rat" in her hair.

Query: If England undertakes to maintain a navy 10 per cent stronger than the combined fleets of any two other nations, how long will she stay in the free trade column? And how long out of bankruptcy?

An Italian historian asserts that Horace's odes were written as advertisements for some wine company. If Horace were living now he would probably be writing such poems as one reads on the cards that are fastened upon the walls of trolley cars.

A western paper refers to William Ellis Corey as a "plute," that being its abbreviation for plutocrat, and the New York Evening Post speaks of a "Cleveland multi," meaning, presumably, a Cleveland multimillionaire. If the rich must suffer such indignities, why be rich?

In all the arrangements planned for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln next February, the committees include the reading of the famous Gettysburg address. The older people already appreciate the greatness of that wonderfully brief and significant speech, and the younger generation will learn to understand why their elders prize it so highly.

Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, is declared by the Vienna correspondent of a London paper to be largely responsible for the recent annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is explained that he is an intimate friend of the imperial minister of foreign affairs. It is also believed that the emperor-king consults with his heir upon matters of policy. For the emperor is seventy-eight years old, and infirm, and is aware that he has not long to live. The prince is supposed to look upon himself as a man of destiny, and the course of events gives him some justification for entertaining the idea. When he was born, in 1863, several lives stood between him and the throne. There was a son of the emperor; the next heir was Maximilian, brother of the emperor; and after him Franz Ferdinand's own father, another brother of Franz Josef. But Maximilian was put to death in 1867, on the failure of the attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, of which he was proclaimed emperor; the Crown Prince Rudolf met a tragic death in 1889; and thereupon the Archduke Carl Ludwig, father of Franz Ferdinand, who became the heir presumptive, renounced his right to the throne in favor of his son.

In the simultaneous publication of striking extracts from the essays of Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller there are "openings" for all sorts and conditions of critics. But, whatever the cynical or the ultra-radical opponents of the existing social system might say, the fact is that the "oil king" and the "iron master" speak as doubly qualified experts on the questions treated by

them. They are among the richest men of our time and among the most liberal givers. Their views on surplus wealth, its duties and burdens, and on the science or art of "dying poor" when you have fabulous means and a fabulous income cannot fail to be suggestive and stimulating. Mr. Carnegie's gospel of wealth as a mere trust is familiar to the world. His advocacy of progressive income and inheritance taxation and of the abrogation of laws that interfere with the natural distribution of wealth has also long been familiar. But there are novel admissions and fresh observations in the quoted essays, and their discussion of idealistic versus immediately feasible remedies will provoke considerable comment. Like Mr. Carnegie, the oil king has little faith in ordinary philanthropy. He would have the rich cultivate a taste for giving where help leads to self-help and to permanent benefit, but the indiscriminate forms of giving he regards as demoralizing in every way. And it is certainly true, as he says, that to build up great industrial systems, to multiply opportunities, to insure good working conditions, to promote the welfare of laborers and consumers, to introduce equity into business, may be regarded as the most beneficent kind of "giving." Mr. Rockefeller believes that, on the whole, great fortunes are the rewards of great public services, while Mr. Carnegie is convinced that the contrasts in wealth are far greater than those in human ability and merit. He accepts the doctrine of "uneared increment" and agrees that in many instances a millionaire's wealth is the product of the community, of the labor and improvements of his neighbors and fellow men. Both insist on individual ownership of wealth, though Mr. Rockefeller goes so far as to say that if a body of men arose and proved capacity to administer wealth for the general good more efficiently and more fruitfully than individual owners the latter might be expected to turn over their titles to the abler captains or trustees. Meantime it is reassuring to contemplate the progress of the movement for equal opportunity and justice as well as the progress made in the art of giving. Employers can establish pension systems, insurance funds, co-operative management and profit sharing. Retired millionaires can endow research, fight disease, foster the fine arts and provide congested districts with parks and playgrounds. The rich can work for humanity and happier future conditions while greatly ameliorating the lot of the victims of existing maladjustments.

Myles Standish, His Book.

Myles Standish
His Book
1626

Here is a facsimile of Myles Standish's handwriting found on the fly-leaf of one of his books.

The volume, which was recently offered for sale for \$1,000, is entitled "The Passions of the Mind in General," by Thomas Wright, published in 1621.

Capt. Myles Standish, human sword blade, whose valor saved the Pilgrims at Plymouth from utter destruction at the hands of hostile Indians, went back to England in 1625 on business for the colony. Before his return, in 1626, he bought this book and carried it back to America with him.

The title itself shows the sort of literature our stern New England ancestors reveled in. Had Standish brought home a novel or a book of poetry it would doubtless have scandalized the whole Puritan settlement.

The Story of a Song.

The story of "Ninety and Nine," the well-known hymn the music for which Ira D. Sankey improvised in a burst of deep feeling, was told by the Rev. C. E. Locke, at the funeral of Mr. Sankey. The evangelist had found a little poem, "The Lost Sheep," in a Scotch newspaper, so runs Dr. Locke's account in the Brooklyn Eagle, and had clipped it. One night in Edinburgh Mr. Moody asked him to sing. Mr. Moody had just finished his sermon, "The Good Shepherd." Mr. Sankey had no thought of composing a new song, but as he used to tell the story:

"As I sat at the organ my fingers fell on a flat and my eyes fell on that little poem. I began to sing, and I sang the words of that poem."

When he had finished Mr. Moody rushed down from the platform and asked him where he had found that song. He said it was the most wonderful song he had ever heard. Mr. Moody was weeping. Mr. Sankey was weeping and the audience was in tears, so great was the impression produced by the song.

"I sang it as God gave it to me," Mr. Sankey replied. He never changed a note of the song from the time it fell from his lips.

And Succeeded.

"He used to be a happy, light-hearted fellow without a care in the world and now he looks worried to death."

"Yes, his wife married him to reform him."—Houston Post.

A Keen Business Man.

Noah landed on Ararat. "Fine," he cried—"a mountain and seashore resort in one!"

Herewith he started to build a summer hotel.—New York Sun.

The better you behave the better you'll get along. Try it.



Hard and Soft Water.

One sometimes hears the assertion that a hard water, although not especially pleasant for washing purposes, is fine for drinking, and possessed of health-giving properties of the highest order. If one keeps his ears open he can hear almost anything in the course of time. This is one of the things he can hear. As a matter of fact, the softer the water, that is, the more nearly pure it is, the better it is for all purposes.

Hard waters are those that contain a considerable amount of lime or magnesium salts, or sometimes iron, in solution. The permanently hard waters are those that cannot be softened by boiling; they usually contain sulphate of lime. The temporarily hard waters, on the other hand, are those that contain bicarbonate of lime. When such water is boiled, some of the carbonic acid is thrown off, and the insoluble carbonate of lime or chalk is formed; this falls to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the water soft.

Hard water, when it is not praised as healthful, is sometimes accused of being the cause of kidney colic, or of stone in the bladder, and it has also been asserted that its use results in a premature hardening of the arteries. It probably does not do this, but it may cause dyspeptic troubles.

A permanently hard water is bad for cooking, as peas and other vegetables will not soften in it properly, and more tea or coffee is required to make an infusion of palatable strength when the water is hard. A hard water is also wasteful of soap. Every degree of hardness, which means the equivalent of one grain of bicarbonate of lime to the gallon, requires from eight to ten grains of soap to neutralize it before a lather can be made.

A limestone water can be softened for washing and cooking purposes by the addition of a little carbonate—not bicarbonate—of soda, but for drinking it is better to boil the water, and then, after giving it time to settle, decant it. The boiled water can be aerated and so made palatable, by half-filling a clean bottle with the water and then shaking it vigorously.

Follicular Tonsillitis.

When the tonsils are not very red or much swollen, but speckled all over with white dots about as large as the head of a pin, the ailment is known as follicular tonsillitis. This is due to a discharge from the small follicles or glands which are very numerous in the tonsils. Other symptoms of the presence of this trouble are a high fever and an aching of the limbs and back. The severity of such disturbances being in proportion to the severity of the disease. It is often mistaken for diphtheria. In diphtheria the spots are grayish in color, fewer in number, but much larger and are not confined to the tonsils, but may spread to the palate or the back part of the throat, and if the membrane is removed it bleeds considerably, whereas the spots in follicular tonsillitis may be wiped off with a swab without causing bleeding. In diphtheria, the breath has an offensive odor peculiar to the disease.

Value of Vegetables.

Spinach is one of the best aperients known and it is also good in stomach troubles. Carrots cure gout. Celery is a nerve tonic, and as it contains sulphur is excellent in case of rheumatism. For a sluggish liver nothing is superior to tomatoes. Parsnips will purify the blood, watercress is also valuable for the same purpose. If there is anything wrong with the chest, eat bananas. Beets will help you put on flesh and asparagus will stimulate the kidneys. Lettuce will soothe the nerves and correct insomnia. Onions contain nerve food.

HOW WRITERS WRITE.

Easy-Flowing Style the Result of Hard Work.

It is sometimes hard to realize that the easy-flowing style of some of our novelists is not "dashed off" in a glow of inspiration that always brings the right word precisely to the right place. Yet it is an old saying that "easy writing makes hard reading," and many authors frankly confess that their best work is their hardest work. A writer in Life tells us that F. Hopkinson Smith owns up to making "about ten million" changes in his original manuscript before it suits him, and turns out about a thousand words a day, working five hours. He devotes only half the year to literary work, but "as he is an engineer and an artist as well, he can scarcely be classed among the idle rich." The same author says of George Ade:

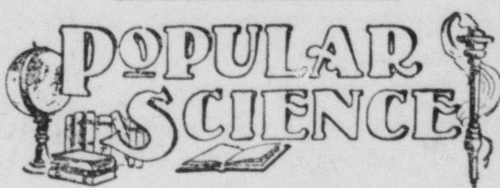
"For a good many years," writes George Ade from his Hazelden Farm at Brook, Ind., "I did my so-called 'literary work,' six days a week, in a noisy newspaper office, with the big presses thundering below and the Mergenthals clicking above. Therefore I find it difficult to convince people that I now require absolute quiet, the curtains half-drawn, and violets on the table.

"During recent years I have done

most of my work in the summer months here at the farm, which is a quiet spot beyond the reach of the insurance solicitor, the book agent, and the young lady elocutionist who wants a monologue written. I do most of my work between the hours of 7 and 11 a. m., and I do not feel that I have done a full day's task unless I turn out 1,000 words. I never have learned to use the typewriter, although I occasionally dictate, but only when I have the material very well blocked out in my mind. It happens that my story manuscripts usually go through without many changes, but the dialogue of a play needs to be tinkered over and condensed a great deal."

Marion Crawford has always been a prolific writer. His novels appear with a regularity which is almost mechanical. He is a tireless worker. To quote again:

An ingenious person on an ocean liner, noting F. Marion Crawford's industry at sea, asked him why he worked so hard. "To make a living," answered Mr. Crawford, blithely—a simple and comprehensive explanation that had not occurred to his questioner. In all the years since "Mr. Isaacs" made him famous, the author of *Ava Roma* has been a tireless and a methodical worker. He writes all the year round—in Sorrento, or his travels, during his visits to New York, wherever he happens to be. He uses a pen, rarely dictates anything, and though he makes many corrections, he seldom changes a plan.



A substitute for marble which answers many of its purposes satisfactorily is made of a mixture of waste slag from blast furnaces and lime, pulverized, compressed and then treated with carbonic acid.

Two English inventors claim to save from 50 to 75 per cent on gas bills by the use of their machine, which carburizes the air with a small proportion of petrol vapor, producing a highly illuminating non-explosive gas.

That the electric waves in wireless telegraphy readily pass over mountains has been demonstrated by the army wireless stations in Alaska, which readily transmit messages 1,200 miles over two ranges of snow-capped mountains.

The cost of a high-grade Panama hat is due to the fact that the straw never is wet and, as it must be handled while damp, a hatmaker can only work on it in the early morning or late evening, with the air is sufficiently moist.

An apparatus is being built in Philadelphia for a coal mining and navigation company that will pick up canal boats, lift them 60 feet into the air, and dump their contents into a storage pile, a wharf, or into the hold of another vessel.

Switzerland protects one of its greatest natural resources by a law forbidding the transmission into foreign countries of electricity generated by water power upon a permit granted by the federal council, revocable if necessary for the public good.

How tall was the mammoth? This question has frequently been discussed of late. The most recent contribution comes from Mr. A. F. Lucas, who says that the American species known as the imperial mammoth reached a height of 13 to 13½ feet, being, as far as he knows, the tallest species of elephant on record. The mastodon rarely reached a height of 9½ feet, but it was a much more heavily built animal than either the mammoth or the Indian elephant.

Before the Faraday Society recently, Mons. Ad. Jouve described the remarkable resistive property of ferro-silicon, and other alloys of silicon. Nitric acid, even as a vapor, does not affect these alloys at all. Sulphuric and hydrochloric acid also have no effect. The same is true of acetic acid. The high price of platinum gives importance to ferro-silicon as a substitute to be used in the manufacture of acid-resisting vessels, but the alloy possesses a disadvantage in its brittleness, and the thickness and weight of the vessels made of it.

The work of reconstructing the celebrated Campanile of Venice, which fell in 1902, is nearing completion. As nearly as possible the form and appearance of the old work are reproduced. But modern engineering science has added something of value in the shape of steel and armed cement, used within the walls to give them greater strength. The exterior is of brick, trimmed with Istrian stone. The reconstruction of Sansovino's loggia, at the base of the Campanile, has been facilitated by the recovery of the fragments of the ancient construction.

Needless Expense.

He—The astrologer described you exactly, and said that I should marry you.

She—Don't you think it was a waste of money to consult him?

He—Why?

She—I could have told you the same thing myself if you had asked me!—Tit-Bits.

Cynical View.

"Was his courtship a success?"

"No."

"Why, I thought he married the girl?"

"And so he did."

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who spanked her boy because he was also spanked at school?

TWO EXTREMES.

Women at Top and Bottom of English Municipal Life.

For a year or more we have read and heard much of the suffragette movement in England—the name applied to the somewhat sensational effort of a certain element among English women to procure the right to vote in Parliamentary elections. It will surprise Americans, perhaps, to know that already English women have the municipal franchise. That is, they can vote



AT THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

in municipal elections and can hold office.

From the London Sphere we reproduce two illustrations. The first is a picture of Mrs. (Dr.) Garrett Anderson, an educated and refined lady recently elected mayor (or mayoress) of Aldeburgh. The second illustration, published as a companion piece to show another phase in women's activity in



AT THE BOTTOM OF THE LADDER.

municipal affairs, shows a sorter of London rubbish, one of thousands who eke out a precarious living in the great metropolis. It would be difficult to present more striking examples of women at the top and at the bottom of the municipal ladder.

RUBBER AND ITS PROGRESS.

It Has Played a Significant Part in Civilizing the World.

Two interesting facts with regard to rubber have been brought out by the international rubber exposition in progress at London, says the Columbus Dispatch. One is the great variety of important uses to which the substance has been put, and the other is the progress that is being made in increasing its production. Thirty countries have sent exhibits to the exposition in question, and it is estimated that there is displayed in the building where the exposition is held \$5,000,000 worth of rubber in its natural and manufactured forms.

In his speech opening the exposition, Sir Henry Blake declared that "during the last half-century rubber has played a greater part than any other substance in expediting human progress." Without rubber, no ocean cables, with all that they mean of friendship and commerce among nations, would have been laid. The working of every factory is in some way dependent upon rubber; it is used for valves, washers, etc. It enters into the preparation of a multitude of things, such as telephone mouthpieces, musical instrument mouthpieces, pumps, vessels for holding acids, electrical batteries, and all kinds of levers and switches for electrical work, while, made into leather, it is said to be superior to leather.

It has been used for street paving, and it is only its cost that prevents its general use for this purpose, since its advantages are manifest. Rubber-paved streets would be cleanly and noiseless and are said to withstand the wear of heavy traffic better than brick or stone.

Hope Ahead.

Weary Walker—Dis paper sez dey's quite a few people dat tink it's unlucky to begin any work on Friday.

Ragson Tatters—Well, dat's a good beginnin'. Mebbe a'ter a while people'll be dat sensible about ev'ry day in de week.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Interfering.

Bacon—You say he never butts in? Egbert—No; he learned a lesson from the horse.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the horse usually gets hurt if he interferes."—Yonkers Statesman.

When an honest old farmer takes his pen in hand, and proceeds to write a copy for a poster advertising a Fourth of July celebration in his pasture, he lies like a circus man.

MONEY FACTS.

Little Known Points About World's Medium of Exchange.

While the first actual coining of money is attributed to Pheidon, King of Argos, in 895 B. C., it must not be supposed that there had not existed a keen appreciation of the value and uses of money for centuries previous to the introduction of coinage. The ancient Egyptians had a gold and silver standard of currency, and their money was in the form of gold and silver ornaments, rings and nuggets, the purchasing power of which depended on the weight.

The Greeks improved somewhat on this system by first marking the weight on gold and silver nuggets so that it would no longer be necessary to reweigh them every time they were to be used for purposes of exchange or trade. Then came the introduction of gold, silver and copper nuggets of graded uniform sizes and value. The next step was the moulding and stamping of discs made from the precious metals.

Some of these first coins were enormous, the idea apparently being to discourage the greedy from attempting to accumulate and carry around too many of them. There were copper coins as large as dinner plates. While the idea was based on excellent motives, it had to give way before the demand for smaller and more convenient forms of currency and the giant pennies soon dwindled in size to meet the popular demand.

The earliest trace of the use of gold as money is to be found in the pictures of the ancient Egyptians weighing in scales heaps of rings of gold and silver. There is no actual record, however, that these rings were what may be termed coins with a fixed value.

Iron, judging from the statement of Aristotle, was once extensively employed as currency. Lead has also served as money. In fact it still does so in Burmah.

Copper has been more widely employed as money than either of the two last mentioned metals. The early Hebrew coins were chiefly composed of it, while down to 208 B. C. the sole Roman coinage was an alloy of copper.

Tin money was once used in England, probably on account of the rich tin mines of Cornwall. Early English coinages contained much of this tin money, principally in the form of farthings and halfpence.

Silver formed the basis for the early Greek coins and was introduced in Rome in 269 B. C. Mediaeval money was principally composed of silver.

The only other metals for money are platinum and nickel. The former was coined for a short time by the Russian government, and then given up as unsuitable. The latter is used as an alloy and in this country for the 5-cent piece familiarly referred to as a nickel.

Coinage money was first used on the continent of Europe 25 years before the Christian era. It was in copper and silver. Gold was not coined there till the eleventh century, and money did not receive the round form to which we are accustomed until the lapse of another hundred years or so.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

God-Making is One of India's Most Immense Industries.

Few of us realize that into the vast triangle of Hindustan is packed one-fifth of the entire human race—more than 200,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 Mohammedans, 10,000,000 aborigines and well over 35,000,000 of other miscellaneous peoples, making up a population of over 300,000,000, speaking scores of different tongues and divided into hundreds of separate states.

The most important industry of India is agriculture, for the people are a race of farmers, and nearly two-thirds of the masses cultivate the soil, eking out a living so scanty that the slightest failure of the monsoon brings acute distress, if not positive famine.

It is perhaps for this reason that India is the most god-ridden region on earth. Her deities are numbered in millions, for quite apart from the greater gods, every little hamlet between the tremendous Himalayas and Cape Comorin has its own set of deities, dreadful and beneficent. Thus it will not be hard to believe that god-making in India is an immense business. Just now there is a feeling of deep wrath among the native artificers over this holy and most profitable industry being cut into by foreign merchants and traders. Only recently an enormous five-tiered Juggernaut car of gaily painted wood and steel was made in Calcutta, and of late years Birmingham and Philadelphia have both secured big slices of the traffic in gods.

Every village, especially in South India, is supposed to be surrounded by evil spirits, always on the watch to inflict disease and misfortune on the people. At the same time every little hamlet has also its guardian spirits.

Force of Storm Waves.

The average storm wave is thirty feet in height. The highest storm waves ever measured were between forty-four and forty-eight feet high. The gigantic force of storm waves is shown by the fact that at Skerryvore lighthouse, off the west coast of Scotland, a mass of rock weighing five and a half tons was once hurled to a height of seventy-two feet above the sea level, while a mass weighing thirteen and a half tons was torn from a cliff seventy-four feet high.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Don't kick too easy. Many kicks are foolish, and give the kickers a reputation for being foolish and unfair.

After Funds to Start University on Site of Solomon's Temple.

When the Nord Amerika, from Naples, arrived Tuesday one of the steerage passengers, a short, slender-built man, swarthy in complexion, who announced that he was Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem, informed the ship news reporter that he had come to the United States to raise funds with which to build a universal university on the site of King Solomon's temple in the holy city, says the New York Herald. If his plan is carried out, he declared, any one may obtain a university education by correspondence at a small outlay.

Prince Immanuel said that his title was bequeathed to him by his father, now, according to his story, a reigning sovereign in Europe. He wore a uniform of black, with silver braid and buttons. His cap was short in the peak and high in the crown, his coat hung below his knees, he wore boots of the Cossack variety and his sharp-pointed beard was wavy and dark. He said he had come to America on the invitation of Dr. Preston Conner of Philadelphia; William McKinley of Washington, president of the National Correspondence Institute, and Prof. Howler of Alexandria, Va., who, he says, are interested in the scheme for the universal university.

After telling several different stories as to how he came to have the title of prince, the young man told a reporter that he is a son of the Sultan of Turkey, and that his mother, an Arabian Jewess, had given him to Robert Goldreich, a Jewish rabbi of Nottingham, England, and that he was brought up as a member of the Goldreich family. He is registered at the British consulate in Jerusalem, he said, as I. E. Goldreich.



"He is good to his wife." "Indeed! How so?" "He doesn't live with her!"—Town Topics.

Church—My son lost an eye and an arm in the Philippines. Gotham—Oh, has football reached there already?—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Knicker—How did you know your husband was working down in the office? Mrs. Youngbride—I telephoned, and Central said "Busy."—New York Sun.

Boreleigh—Yes, Miss Doris, I suffer dreadfully from insomnia, y' know. Miss Doris (suppressing a yawn)—Did you ever try talking to yourself, Mr. Boreleigh?—Boston Transcript.

Judge—Why did you strike this man? Prisoner—What would you do, Judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?

Mother—Johnnie, why are you beating little sister? Surely she has not been unkind to you? Johnnie—No, mamma; but she is so fearfully good. I simply can't stand her.—Fun.

Guide—What do you think of that? Isn't it a magnificent view? Miss Blassey—I must confess my disappointment. But then (apologetically), I've seen postals of the place, you know.—Puck.

"Man will eventually go by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific in two days." "I once did it in five hours and then kicked about the slow time." "Where, pray, did this happen?"—"In Panama."

Blobbs—Bjones is the most unlucky fellow at cards I ever met. Slobbs—Then I suppose he is lucky in love. Blobbs—I suppose so. At any rate he has never been married.—Philadelphia Record.

The Optimist—But you never try to make yourself agreeable to anyone. The Pessimist—I know it. My experience has taught me that if you make yourself agreeable to a woman she wants to marry you.

"There is a movement on foot," said Mr. Snoope, "to prevent the marriage of weak-minded persons. What do you think of it?" "I think it's rot," answered Mr. Growch. "Why, who else ever wants to get married?"—Cleveland Leader.

Tenement Tessie—And de novel says de heroine had a willowy fun, used to pine for her lover and would spruce up when she seen him coming froo de gate. Shanty Sue—Gee, where did she work—in a sawmill?—Chicago Daily News.

Hans came in from his ranch to buy a horse. "I've got the very thing you want," said Ike Bergman; "it's a fine road horse, 5 years old, sound as a quail, \$175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping." Hans threw up his hands skyward. "Not for me," he said—"not for me. I wouldn't gif you five cents for him. I live eight miles from Astoria, and I'd haf to walk back two miles."

Demarcation.
Madge—Why do you worry about being as brown as a berry?
Dolly—I'm afraid my neck isn't tanned quite low enough to meet my gowns.—Puck.

The women are particularly pleased with a marriage ceremony so impressive that it makes the chills run down their backs.

The man to whom you owe money never rests.

YES, THE LAW DOES REACH RICH CRIMINALS



The popular cynicism that riches keep men out of prison, while the poor have to suffer the full rigor of the law, has had a number of severe jolts recently. The long line of men in high positions and seemingly the possessors of vast wealth who have violated the law, been detected, tried and now are undergoing punishment is a strong indication that the millennium of equal justice has at last dawned.

In the consideration of such instances of this nature as that most recent one in Chicago, Peter Van Vlissingen, and C. W. Morse in New York, a prominent feature is the fact that, while reputedly wealthy, when the bubble burst the millions they were supposed to have owned were found never to have existed, or, if they did exist, to have been of paper, the fictitious value of which was demonstrated when the first winds of adversity struck the fragile figment.

In the case of Van Vlissingen, like that of Paul O. Stensland, whose career as a forger was so nearly parallel to that confessed by the Chicago real estate man, conviction was swift and sure. Stensland staved it off for a time by becoming a fugitive, but found that the law was inexorable. When he was arraigned he pleaded guilty and asked the privilege of beginning his sentence with the least possible delay. To-day he wears the prison gray uniform of the good conduct convict at Joliet prison, the same as does the poorest criminal in the penal institution. For him, too, the rule of silence is enforced as completely as it is in the case of the most obscure thug or cheap thief who is his companion in ignominy.

Fate of Van Vlissingen.

To the same fate Van Vlissingen was sentenced after a trial lasting little longer than an hour. No abjectly poor man could have had a more speedy conviction than has this man who, supposedly wealthy, found himself in such a position that he was able to steal the vast sum of more than \$1,000,000 from people who trusted him as much because they thought him beyond the necessity of peculation as for any other reason.

Of course, the cases of Van Vlissingen and Stensland are not true examples of the alleged condition against which socialists and others who harp continually on the favors of the rich and the troubles of the poor complain. When they were finally discovered in their crime neither put up a fight. In reality their fortunes were such bubbles that when the denouement came they vanished into nothingness.

A somewhat similar condition confronted George R. McReynolds, the former grain broker and warehouse man convicted for defrauding banks by means of fictitious warehouse receipts. McReynolds, however, put up a hard legal fight extending over a number of months. The highest courts were invoked in an effort to have him his liberty, but, despite sufficient money to secure all legal aid possible and the powerful influence of the friends he had made in his affluent days when he was rated a millionaire, he had to go to prison and don the hated gray uniform.

Newton C. Daugherty, the embezzling Peoria educator, had short shrift, although an effort was made to save him the disgrace of going to prison. But it was unavailing, as have been efforts made since to have him pardoned.

John A. Cooke, the Chicago politician, reputed to have amassed a comfortable fortune through his connection with politics for years, fought as hard as any man, possibly, who ever went to prison. Not only his own means, but millions of dollars of the money of his wealthy associates, were at his disposal, and used lavishly. But neither that nor political "pull" saved him.

Morse Not Saved by Riches.

The Morse case in New York is another example of the inexorableness of laws made for the government of rich and poor alike. Dealing in millions, the ice king had transgressed the laws at times when in his arrogance he believed himself stronger than the law. His hard-fought trial, only recently finished, which resulted in his being sentenced to prison for fifteen years, which

in his case amounts practically to life, and the refusal of the court to admit him to bail, have placed him securely behind prison bars, while his lawyers still are seeking legal loopholes through which their client may escape.

The cases of former Mayor Eugene A. Schmitz of San Francisco and Abraham Reuf, the wealthy and influential political boss of the western city, are fresh in the public mind by reason of the attempted assassination of Prosecutor Heney, who has been the nemesis of the grafters of the western coast. Once Schmitz and Reuf were sentenced and actually served several months in prison. Then they were released on a technicality, but the law is pursuing them more vigilantly now than ever, and Reuf was at liberty when Heney was shot only because of his ability to furnish \$1,500,000 bail.

The case of Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White, is probably the hardest contested in which the wealth of the criminal played an important part, in the annals of the country. But even in the Thaw case it is possible that his wealth has been against him. At any rate, had it not been for the Thaw millions he would either have been acquitted or convicted promptly, without all the harrowing suspense, and the expenditure of a million dollars, that has not even resulted in giving him his liberty. His wealth made it possible for him to be branded as insane. It saved him from the electric chair, but had he been very poor the circumstances leading up to the crime probably would have caused a jury to be merciful.

In this connection the human sympathy which normal beings feel is found more correctly the cause of biased verdicts. In the case of men who have occupied high and respected positions in a community, the judge and the jury cannot help remembering the man's former estate, similar to what they themselves are enjoying, his wife and his children, if he has them, and most such criminals have. The "put yourself in his place" idea is strong, and shrewd lawyers take pains to develop it.

But sympathy benefits the rich no more than the poor, except as it may be manufactured by money. The case of Johann Hoch, the wife murderer, and Billik, whose case has been in all the courts of the country, although he had no money, refutes the charge that it is only the rich who can invoke all the machinery of the law in their aid.

General Charles W. Russell, assistant attorney general of the United States, declares that it is absurd to say that wealth prevents prosecution, or, in general, convictions. He refers to the work of Bank Examiner Moxey, who appeared as the principal witness for the prosecution in the Morse trial and who has the reputation of having sent thirty-three wealthy and so-called respectable men to jail. But money helps, General Russell admits.

"The whole thing is analogous to the care of a sick poor man and a sick rich man," he said in a recent interview. "The rich invalid can hire the best doctors; he can take all the time that is necessary to get well; he can avail himself of proper climate and environment, and it's a matter of common sense that he stands a better show of recovery than the other fellow. Just so with poor criminals and rich criminals. The rich one's chances for acquittal are better because he can afford to fight longer."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Explained at Last.

"The late Dr. Morgan Dix," said a clergyman of New York, had a droll way of lightening grave subjects with little humorous asides. Once I heard him addressing a graduating class at a medical school. He began in this way:

"Physiologists tell us, gentlemen, that the older a man grows the smaller his brain becomes. This explains why the old man knows nothing and the young one everything."

Far Fields Are Greener.

A boy always brags of what he will do when he's a man.

And when he becomes a man he always boasts of what he did when he was a boy.—Pick-Me-Up.



Typical Street in a Wonderfully Thriving City of Brazil, Our Progressive Neighbor.

Few persons of the North fully realize the vast forward strides that are being made by some of the South American republics. Usually we think of these remote countries as being rather untamed, both as to climate and people, but that is a mistake. The sooner Americans become awake to the fact that our South American republics offer great commercial possibilities the better it will be for us. Brazil, with its vast territory and bountiful natural resources, is beginning to come rapidly to the front as a nation of much more than minor importance in the world. One of the principal States in the Brazilian Federation of twenty is that of Sao Paulo, the capital and chief city of which is also called Sao Paulo. The picture shown above gives a good idea of conditions there. The streets are mostly narrow, yet electric street cars and lights, coupled with other modern conveniences, give to the city quite a twentieth century look.

The history of Sao Paulo goes back many years. The city takes its name from the fact that the first mass was celebrated there Jan. 25, 1554, the feast of St. Paul's conversion. Not until 1711 did the village, which had steadily though slowly increased, become a city. In 1815, when Brazil was raised to

the rank of a kingdom and united to that of Portugal, the city of Sao Paulo was elected as capital of the province bearing that name. It kept this title after the proclamation of independence in 1822, and from the foundation of the republic of Brazil the city has been the capital of the State of Sao Paulo.

Following the trend of modern development, the State of Sao Paulo, originally merely agricultural, has been transformed into an important industrial country, becoming more active and prosperous every day. During the last thirty-five years, as a consequence of the immigration of European workmen, numbers of industries have been founded and developed. Conspicuous among these are the weaving of fabrics, the making of hats, shoes, beer, and alimentary pastes. There are also numerous iron foundries.

The cotton plantations have been largely extended during the last few years. In the old colonial times the cotton fiber was woven in small establishments, but the first large spinning mill was not founded before 1860, in the city of Itu. There are now thirty-one cotton mills in various parts of the State.

The most important branch of textile industry after the spinning of cotton is the spinning of jute. This vegetable is used for the manufacture of sacks

in which the coffee berry is exported, which explains the development of this industry. All jute fibers are imported from abroad. With regard to commerce and industry it is easy to get an idea of their importance from the fact that in the city of Sao Paulo there are 5,604 commercial firms and \$25 industrial establishments. The population of the State had increased from 100,537 in 1772 to \$37,354 in 1872. The census of 1900 shows 2,279,608, and it is safe to say that the total to-day would be very nearly three millions—a very striking gain.

The climate of the city of Sao Paulo is extremely pleasant, especially during the summer (December, January and February), in spite of sudden changes of temperature. Mild temperature, a very pure water supply, sewers well distributed, a health office established along modern lines, and the other physical conditions of the country all tend to make the capital of the State and its surroundings a most healthy spot. Besides its "lubricity," Sao Paulo can boast of a handsome appearance, growing commerce, and all the conveniences of a modern city. It is every day extending its borders, and may, after Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian capital, and Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, be considered the most important town in South America.

KAISER'S OPERA BILL \$200,000.

When He Commands a Performance He Buys Out the House.

Some interesting statistics are published regarding the extent to which the German Emperor personally subsidizes the Royal Opera House and the Royal Theater in Berlin, says the New York Times. Of a total of \$625,000 expended on them by the Prussian budget, \$112,500 is contributed from the Kaiser's private exchequer. In addition he bears the annual deficit, something like \$75,000, sometimes as much as \$100,000.

Thus the imperial patronage of dramatic and operatic arts represents a tidy sum of over \$200,000 per annum. Even this, however, does not exhaust the list of the Kaiser's theatrical expenses, for every time he commands a performance, the seats for which are distributed to his personal guests and friends, he must buy out the entire seating capacity of the theater, averaging a total of \$1,250 for each such affair.

The salaries of the Kaiser's operatic and dramatic stars are, of course, small compared with those paid in New York. Not one gets more than \$10,000 a year. The general manager of the whole royal theatrical department receives only \$4,500 a year in addition to the free use of the official residence. Nevertheless, the bill the Kaiser will have to foot at the end of this year will be the heaviest he has ever paid, for it includes the cost of producing his cherished historical pageant, the Assyrian pantomime, "Sardanapalus," which alone cost over \$75,000 before the curtain rose on the first performance.

An Unexpected Check.

A man who won a reputation for cool daring, and almost eccentric fearlessness along a thousand miles of the southwestern border was A. L. Parrott, at one time a sergeant in McNelly's company of Texan rangers. One night in 1875, about six months after Parrott left the state service, he was sitting in a house in a little town in southwest Texas playing chess with

a friend. It was a warm night, and the chessboard was on a table close to an open window. Parrott had the white men. His queen was in a direct line with the black king, but a black knight was between the two pieces. It was Parrott's move. Suddenly there was a sharp report outside, and a bullet whistled in through the window, hit the black knight and buried itself in the wall. Parrott had been bending over the board, and the bullet was evidently intended for his head. But for a few seconds he did not stir. He saw the black knight suddenly vanish. Then in his peculiar drawing, hesitating way he said, "Check!"

Winning a Jurymen.

It is related of Lachaud, the most famous of French criminal lawyers in the last century, that in pleading a certain case he perceived that one of the jurors seemed to be hostile to him and his argument.

In the faces of all the other men in the box he saw with his practiced eyes that his oratory or his shrewdness was having its effect, but this man, in spite of all Lachaud could do, remained frowning, suspicious, obdurate.

Lachaud continued with his work, however, and presently saw that his opportunity had come. It was a hot day, and a ray of sunlight had penetrated a crevice on the curtain and was shining on top of the head of this jurymen, who was quite bald. The lawyer paused in his argument and addressed himself directly to the court.

"If your honor would please," he said, "to order that the curtain in yonder window be lowered a trifle, I am sure that the sixth jurymen would appreciate it."

This sign of watchful attention won the obstinate jurymen's heart and Lachaud's case.—New York Tribune.

People who believe in charms and love powders, do not believe in education.

How large a dollar looks to the man who has but 30 cents!

MORE WATER FOR SALT LAKE.

Visitor from the Utah City Says that Body Is Filling.

Great Salt Lake is filling again. The drying up of the lake, which began in 1899, stopped last year after having dropped several feet. In the past year it has raised more than one-half the distance it fell in seven previous years. J. D. Elwood of Salt Lake City was telling of the antics of Salt Lake at the Coates House recently, says the Kansas City Times.

"The residents of Salt Lake City, and especially the company owning the Salt-air Pavilion, were worried over the prospect of the water leaving the beach around the pavilion dry as the water evaporated," said Mr. Elwood. "In fact, in 1901 and 1902, bathers were compelled to walk on sand for a distance of several rods from the pavilion before they reached the water. The piers of the building were built in nearly three feet of water with the car track elevated from the shore to the building."

"When the water had receded and left the pleasure resort on sand, the government was asked to take a hand and stop some of the reckless irrigation which drained the Big Bear River, the inlet to Salt Lake. Whether the government action had anything to do with the situation or not, I do not know, but at any rate the water in the lake has raised two feet in the last year or two. The rise is slow but the effect is gratifying to the residents of Salt Lake City."

He Did.

Mabel—Jack proposed to me last night.

Stella—Poor fellow! So he did keep his word after all.

Mabel—Why, what do you mean?

Stella—When I refused him last week he said it would cause him to do something desperate.—London Opinion.

After a man passes 50, he should watch himself with great care. Nearly every man does something ruinous after he is 50.

TWO REMARKABLE CURES OF ECZEMA

Over Twenty-three Years Ago Baby had Severe Attack—Years Later Grandfather Suffered Torments with the Disease—Virulent Sores Developed from Knees to Toes.

BOTH OWE COMPLETE RECOVERY TO CUTICURA

"In 1884 my grandson, a babe, had an attack of eczema, and after trying the doctors to the extent of heavy bills and an increase of the disease and suffering, I recommended Cuticura and in a few weeks the child was well. He is to-day a strong man and absolutely free from the disease. A few years ago I contracted eczema, and became an intense sufferer. A whole winter passed without once having on shoes, my ankles and nearly from the knees to the toes being covered with virulent sores. I tried practitioners, specialists, dermatologists, etc., to no purpose. My daughter-in-law reminded me of having prescribed Cuticura for my grandson more than twenty years ago. I at once procured the Cuticura Remedies and found immediate improvement and final cure, till to-day, though well along in years, I am as though I had never had that disease. I am well known in the vicinity of Louisville and Cincinnati, and all this could be verified by witnesses. M. W. LaRue, 845 Seventh St., Louisville, Ky., April 23 and May 14, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne—all demand remedies of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient to cure.

Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Pills (50c.) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Fringe, Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect Nov. 22, 1908.

THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at:—10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16 and 9:16 p. m.

SEYMOUR-INDIANAPOLIS LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis, making stops at Azalia, Taylorsville and Whiteland on flag signal only, at:—8:13 a. m. and 6:13 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and all intermediate points at 6:53, 8:53, 9:53 and every hour thereafter until 4:53, 6:53 and 7:53, and at 8:53 and 10:20 for Greenwood, and at 11:55 for Columbus.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. & L. Traction Co., for Louisville and all intermediate points, also with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.
Columbus, Indiana.

COAL AND Kindling

H. F. WHITE

'Phone No. 1.

ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street, SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

Bodies Not Recovered.

A copy of the Pueblo, (Col.) Chieftain received here tells of the search for the bodies of Rufus J. McNeely and Dr. Scarlett who were drowned in the Neosho reservoir some distance from Pueblo last Sunday evening. The paper also contains the pictures of both men. All day Monday the searching party worked and dragged the reservoir but without success. The accumulation of ice hindered the searchers much and besides the water is deep with considerable mud at the bottom. The searching party reinforced from Pueblo on Tuesday and the work went on. So far as learned here the bodies have not yet been recovered. The Chieftain says the wives of both men are prostrated. Dr. Scarlett is commended very highly by the Chieftain and Mr. McNeely is spoken of as a popular and efficient railroad man. The men were close personal friends and often hunted together.

Visited Poultry Show.

George A. Clark went to New Albany Thursday evening on business and to attend the annual exhibit of the Hoosier State Poultry Association which is being held there. He reports the show as being quite good and having perhaps several hundred birds on exhibition. S. B. Johnson, of Fairland, who is judging the exhibit, completed his work Thursday and has attached the ribbons indicating where the first, second and third prizes were awarded. It is probable that many of the prize birds will be exhibited at the shows to be held at Jeffersonville and Louisville next week and the week following. Among the Jackson county poultry breeders and fanciers who have some fine stock on exhibition there are George A. Clark, of this city, and James Marsh, of Redding-ton.

Called to Sister's Bedside.

Engineer William Hyland received word Thursday that his sister-in-law, Mrs. James Hyland, had suffered a severe stroke of paralysis Wednesday afternoon at her home at Elberfeld, Ind., fourteen miles northeast of Evansville. A telephone message stated that she was in a critical condition and that her recovery was doubtful. She is about fifty-six years of age and was apparently strong and healthy up to the time the stroke came upon her. Engineer Hyland and his family were visiting their relatives at Elberfeld only a few weeks ago and left her apparently in the best of health. Mr. Hyland left for Elberfeld this morning on the 7:45 train by way of Elora and expected to arrive there about two o'clock this afternoon.

Voting Places.

The voting places chosen in Jackson township for the special subsidy election to be held January 12, are as follows: 1st precinct, at the residence of Mrs. Blue, corner of Fifth and Mill streets. 2nd precinct, 416 East Fourth St. 3rd precinct, Arlington Hotel. 4th precinct, 222, High St. 5th precinct, 20 High street, 6th precinct, southwest corner of Laurel and Pine streets. 7th precinct, 112 south Chestnut St. 8th precinct, 607, west Brown St. 9th precinct, corner of Third and Pine streets. 10th precinct, Lewis house, corner of Chestnut and Third streets.

Money Molds.

A mold for the making of counterfeit nickels was found in Bedford a few days ago and sent to the United States Marshal at Indianapolis. The mold was discovered by someone who was working around an old building and had evidently not been used recently. Who made them and hid them away, who used them, if they were ever used, and how long they had been there, are questions to which it will be hard to find an answer.

Notice of Shareholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the First National Bank, of Seymour, Indiana, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House in Seymour, Indiana, on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. H. ANDREWS, J10d Cashier.

Has a Vision.

Zimri Bennett, of Avoca, Lawrence county, six miles northwest of Bedford, in boring a deep well struck a vein of mineral water which rises almost to the top of the ground. Mr. Bennett contemplates the erection of a large modern hotel, and the opening of a health resort. He also has in mind the building of an electric line from Bedford to Avoca by way of Oolitic.

Replaced Cars.

The wrecking crew was called to North Vernon about ten o'clock Thursday morning to replace some cars that had been derailed in the yards at that place.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

ARMY MAN ON TRIAL

Major Fremont Faces Court Martial in Cuba Today.

Havana, Jan. 8.—The general court martial ordered by the president to assemble at Sakua La Grande to try the case of Major Francis P. Fremont of the Fifth Infantry convened there today.

Major Fremont is charged with having made misstatements concerning Major Wallace O. Clark of his own regiment. It is alleged that he said



MAJOR FRANCIS P. FREMONT, that Major Clark became intoxicated at Sagua and for that reason had been removed and would never again be given a separate command in Cuba. He also is charged with having denied the statement after having made it.

Major Fremont is the son of the famous General John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder." The present occasion is his third appearance before courts martial. He was once convicted of the charge of financial irregularities and once convicted of striking an enlisted man and using improper language to him.

MARATHON FOR AMATEURS

World's Champion Among Runners Entered in Race Tonight

New York, Jan. 8.—Mat Maloney, the world's record breaker of the Marathon race, is one of the entries in the American Amateur Marathon which will be run at Madison Square Garden tonight. He says he wants to demonstrate that he can make the same time on an indoor track as he made on the road from Rye to Dev. 26. Fred Lorz, one of the most consistent Marathon runners, has also entered.

The prizes which are to be given have attracted the attention of runners as far west as Chicago. There are several entries from Boston, and all the large eastern cities will have representatives in the race.

Tortured on A Horse.

"For ten years I couldn't ride a horse without being in torture from piles," writes L. S. Napier of Russell, Ky., "when all other remedies and doctors had failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me." Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Boils, Fever-sores, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Corns. 25c. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store.

Sisters Acquitted.

Media, Pa., Jan. 8.—Mrs. M. Florence Erb, wife of Captain J. Clayton Erb, and her sister, Mrs. Catherine Beisel, who were charged with the murder of Captain Erb on the night of Oct. 6, 1908, were acquitted after the jury had been out nearly eighteen hours.

Gigantic Forgeries Charged.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 8.—F. B. Signor, real estate promoter and mining broker of this city, has been arrested on complaint sworn to by James H. Mur ray, a multi-millionaire banking and mining man, charging Signor with forgeries aggregating nearly \$1,000,000.

Some people fuss and fume and fret over bread making

The others Use—
WASHBURN-CROSBY'S

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

THE VERY HIGHEST QUALITY



TIME TO ACT.

Dont Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit by Seymour Peoples Experiences.

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are common early symptoms of kidney disorders. It's an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a short time but return with greater intensity. If there are symptoms of dropsy, puffy swellings below the eyes, bloating of limbs and ankle, or any part of the body, don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up the treatment until the kidneys are well, when your oldtime health and vigor will return. Cures in Seymour prove the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Mrs. Ellenora.
Mrs. or Mr. Grace.
Mrs. Henry.
Mrs. J. K. Hill.
Miss Lelia Watts.
Mrs. Nellie Rhineheart.
Mrs. W. H. Nunmaker.
Mrs. Winslow.

GENTS.

Mr. Chas. J. Fox.
Edward Gaffney.
J. H. Hayword.
Mr. Chas. Mellions.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Jan. 4, 1909.

Sees Mother Grow Young

"It would be hard to overstate the wonderful change in my mother since she began to use Electric Bitters," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick of Danforth, Me., "Although past 70 she seems really to be growing young again. She suffered untold misery from dyspepsia for 20 years. At last she could not eat, drink nor sleep. Doctors gave her up and all remedies failed until Electric Bitters worked such wonders for her health." They invigorate all vital organs, cure Liver and Kidney troubles, induce sleep impart strength and appetite. Only 50c at W. F. Peters drug store.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay.

Don't Sit In The Cold

Use the PERFECTION OIL HEATER and have solid comfort in that corner that is hard to heat. A touch of a match and a steady flow of heat is the result.

See them at our store.

W. A. Carter & Son

17 EAST SECOND STREET.

Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.04; No. 2 red \$1.06½. Corn—No. 2, 59½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 51½c. Hay—Clover, \$10.00@11.00; timothy, \$12.50@13.50; mixed \$11.00@12.00. Cattle—\$3.50@7.25 Hogs—\$4.00@6.40. Sheep—\$2.50@4.00 Lambs—\$3.00@7.25.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.10. Corn—No. 2, 62c. Oats—No. 2, 52½c. Cattle—\$2.25@6.15. Hogs—\$3.35@6.35. Sheep—\$1.25@4.25. Lambs—\$3.00@7.10.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.07½. Corn—No. 2, 58½c. Oats—No. 3, 51½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.60@7.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@5.00. Hogs—\$5.10@6.30 Sheep—\$4.00@5.25. Lambs—\$5.25@7.60.

Livestock at New York.
Cattle—\$3.00@6.90. Hogs—\$5.00@6.35. Sheep—\$2.75@4.25. Lambs—\$5.50@8.00.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$3.00@7.25. Hogs—\$5.50@6.50. Sheep—\$4.00@5.25. Lambs—\$5.00@7.75.

Wheat at Toledo.
May, \$1.09½; July, \$1.01½; cash \$1.06½.

Life 100,000 Years Ago.

Scientists have found in a cave in Switzerland bones of men, who lived 100,000 years ago, when life was in constant danger of wild beasts. Today the danger as shown by A. W. Brown of Alexander, Me., is largely from deadly disease. "If it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me, I could not have lived," he writes, "suffering as I did from a severe lung trouble and stubborn cough." To cure sore lungs' Colds, obstinate Colds and prevents pneumonia, its the best medicine on earth. 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by W. F. Peters drug store. Trial bottle free.

The chamber of commerce of New York state declared itself in favor of empowering the president of the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

A Night Rider's Raid.

The worst night riders are calomel, croton oil or aloes pills. They raid your bed to rob you of rest. Not so with Dr. King's New Life Pills They never distress or inconvenience, but always cleanse the system, curing Colds, Headache, Constipation, Malaria, 25c. at W. F. Peters drug store.

Worthmore Clothing Co.

Yes, We Were Arrested

For Selling Goods Too Cheap

The Secretary of the Merchants Association of Seymour, Indiana, has tried his best to put us out of business and we are still here and we are going to stay AND BUST THE TRUST. We just received another carload of new and up-to-date merchandise, and we are going to give the people of Seymour and surrounding country the benefit of our SPOT CASH PURCHASE.

COME NOW WHILE YOU HAVE A GOOD SELECTION, and don't be misled by our competitors to whom you have been paying big prices all along. We are not going to mention any prices, the way to be convinced is to give us a call.

Open EVERY NIGHT until 9 o'clock.

WORTHMORE CLOTHING CO.

111 SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET.